

THE TIMES

Monday

Last...
The inside story of what went wrong in the Americas Cup
...laugh
Modern Times meets the people who stand up to make you laugh



Party...
Full coverage of the SDP conference... games
Cricket: who will win the John Player League?
Cutting loose
St Kitts-Nevis - the newest state on the brink of independence

TV dispute blacks out soccer

Independent television's Sunday afternoon football programme *The Big Match* has been blacked out for this weekend by a technicians' dispute. Viewers in England and Wales will be offered light entertainment.

The dispute, over whether the matches should be edited locally or centrally by London Weekend Television, involves technicians at Central Television and TV South.

Cram's triumph

Steve Cram, the world 1,500 metres champion, beat Steve Ovett, the world record holder over the same distance, in a mile race at Crystal Palace. The time was 5 minutes 52.56 seconds.

Head hides

Mr Lyn Blackshaw has gone into hiding after giving up the headship of Darlington Hall independent school. He resigned as he and his wife were pictured naked in *The Sun* newspaper. Page 3

Port bombed

In the second day of rebel air attacks on Nicaragua, oil storage tanks and a bridge at the port of Corinto were the targets for bomb and rocket attacks. Page 5

Jenkin warning

Councils must not use planning restrictions to hamper the growth of new industries. Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for the Environment, said. Page 2

Racist allies

The strong racist overtones of local by-elections in Druze have assumed national importance in France after right wing opposition parties formed an alliance with the National Front in an attempt to defeat the left. Page 4

Reforms agreed

South Africa's parliament has approved the Government's constitutional reform Bill which gives limited political power to Indians and Coloureds but excludes the country's 20 million blacks. Page 6

Pensions battle

The battle has begun to give a fairer pensions deal to people who leave their jobs before pensionable age. One expert claimed their present treatment "often verges on the criminal". Family Money, page 13

Durie defeated

Jo Durie was beaten 6-4, 6-4, by Chris Lloyd in the semi-finals of the US tennis championships in New York. Mrs Lloyd will meet Martina Navratilova in today's final. Earlier report, page 16

Middlesex lose

Middlesex lost by seven wickets to Northamptonshire at Lord's yesterday to leave Essex in a favourable position to win the county championship. Both teams begin their final matches in the competition today. Page 16

Leader page 9

Letters: On Korean air disaster, from Mr K Evans, and Mrs E Young; energy services, from Professor E A Bell; town and country, from Lord Dulverton. Leading articles: SDP Conference; BP sale of Forties Field; the Armenians. Features, page 8

Finding the films for cable TV; Bernard Lemming goes too far; a Red Guard's story; Liverpool Street loses its splendour; Opinion; Air Marshal Sir Gilbert Vichette, Air Commodore W S Gardner

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Mortgages set to reach 13% after break up of cartel

By Loraa Bourke

Home loan rates could soon be as much as 13 per cent after a surprise move by Abbey National to withdraw from the Building Societies Association agreement on interest rates.

By pulling out, Abbey National has effectively broken the interest rates cartel and a free-for-all could follow with societies competing for deposits. This would push up the investment rates and drag the mortgage rate higher.

Mr John Bayliss, one of Abbey National's general managers, confirmed yesterday that his society had given the national association the required three months' notice of pulling out. "We are of the view that the agreement has outlived its usefulness. We have given formal notice of withdrawal from the interest rate agreement.

"What we are interested in is healthy competition, and what we want is to be able to compete on equal terms with other societies," he said.

Over the past year, the six big societies have been losing their share of the market to the medium and smaller societies which have been free to offer higher rates to investors. "The big building societies have honoured the undertaking, and as result they have been losing out to the smaller societies," Mr Bayliss said.

The trigger for Abbey National's withdrawal was frustration at being obliged to give 28 days' notice of an increase in the rate on its 7-day notice accounts.

It wants to put up the rate from 7.75 per cent to 8 per cent, bringing it in line with the 8 per cent being offered by most big societies on their 28-days notice "extra interest" accounts. This would give Abbey National a distinct edge over its competitors.

The Building Societies Association's reaction was to announce a review of the cartel, which will look at both the system of recommended rates, and the agreement whereby societies have to give 28 days' notice of any interest rate changes.

"The review will consider, in the light of increasing competition within the building society industry and between societies and other financial institutions, whether there should be changes

to maintain it, news of Abbey National's defection would, in any case, precipitate a flood of withdrawals by other societies, none of which could afford to give Abbey National an edge.

If the notification period was to go, the market would be open for instant interest rate changes and almost certainly the recommended rate for investments would go too.

Society chiefs believe,

however, that the Building Societies Association will continue to recommend a mortgage rate as a benchmark for fixing investment rates.

The societies want to end the home loan queues, and the abolition of the cartel would give them freedom to raise investment rates to the point where they can attract enough money to satisfy demand for loans.

In today's market, the societies can probably achieve this equilibrium with an investment rate of around 8.25 to 8.75 per cent, which means a mortgage rate of between 12.5 per cent and 13 per cent.

Figures to be released next week by the Building Societies Association are expected to show that the societies took in around £500m in August and September's figures, with the launch of the new 9 per cent two-year term share, are likely to be between £600 and £700m.

The societies will need to sustain net receipts at this level at least until the end of the year to meet current demand for loans, but they may have trouble doing this once term shares investment subsides.

The popularity of term shares paying 9 per cent, indicates that the societies could probably take in sufficient money to meet mortgage demand.

Mugabe and his 'law of detention'

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

A left-wing landslide on the Labour Party national executive committee (NEC) is being confidently predicted as trade union leaders make their political choices in the run-up to next month's party conference.

The present majority of 17-12 for the centre-right coalition on the NEC is almost certain to be converted to an 18-11 majority for the hard left and their allies.

Political brokers in the moderate unions are already privately conceding defeat in the executive elections, and are pulling out all the stops to halt the mounting challenge of Mr Michael Meacher for the deputy leadership.

Mr Meacher and his main right wing rival for the post, Mr Roy Hattersley, are reliably reported to be running practically neck and neck, with 45 and 46 per cent of the electoral college vote respectively.

The left's arithmetic, based on known declared positions and private promises, suggests that the leadership race is over and that Mr Neil Kinnock, the centre-left candidate, will win on the first ballot with not less than 56 per cent of the vote.

But the race for the office of treasurer will be a close run thing between the competing political groups. Mr Eric Varley is being challenged by left winger Mr Albert Booth, who lost his

parliamentary seat in the general election. Mr Booth is understood to be in front by a short head.

It is in the dominant trade union section of the executive that most change is expected. Mr Eric Clarke, secretary of the Scottish miners and Mr Charles Kelly of the building union, UCATT, are tipped to regain the seats they lost.

It is expected that they will be joined by Mr Douglas Hoyle of the Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staffs and Mrs Barbara Switzer of the white collar engineering union, TASS. These four gains by the left would alone tip the balance of power, but the moderates are also expected to lose ground in the constituency (CLP) and women's sections.

Miss Joan Maynard, Mrs Margaret Beckett and Mrs Renée Short are all thought to be safe bets while the constituencies are expected to return Mr Tony Benn, Mr Eric Heffer, Mr Dennis Skinner, Mrs Jo Richardson and Mr Norman Atkinson. Furthermore, if he fails to win the deputy leadership, Mr Meacher could win a seat in the CLP section.

The shift in political balance on the national executive may be a serious embarrassment if a challenge "dream ticket" of a Kinnock-Hattersley leadership comes to fruition.

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Owen gives ground on candidate selection

By Julian Haviland, Political Editor

The national leadership of the Social Democrats agreed yesterday to joint selection with the Liberals - in exceptional circumstances - of Alliance candidates for next year's elections to the European Parliament.

It also agreed that a working group should consider joint selection for Westminster elections and report within the next two or three months.

The agreement, which neither side expected, was reached at a meeting at Westminster of the so-called joint leaders' advisory committee, at which Mr Alan Beith, the Liberal MP, stood in for Mr David Steel.

The deal is subject to endorsement by the National Council of

the SDP tonight and by the Liberal national executive in ten days. It will also be put to SDP members in the opening debate tomorrow of their council and consultative assembly at Salford.

Influential Liberals have been pressing for joint selections of candidates. But in spite of pressure from his own party, Dr David Owen, the SDP leader, had until yesterday resisted it.

In an interview published in the magazine *New Democrat* today, he says: "I can see no case for joint selection, unless we had agreed to merge the parties."

So, although both sides gave ground yesterday, the significant concession was made by Dr Owen.

Two officers freed, page 6

UN draft, page 6

Ford breaks sales truce on same day

By Clifford Webb

On the day that Mr Sam Toy, chairman of Ford in Britain, announced the ending of all incentive payments, a letter was going out to Ford dealers offering bonuses of up to £420 a car. This disclosure yesterday provoked strong criticism from Ford's competitors.

Calling for a truce in car discounting on Monday, Mr Toy said: "It's time we all got back to orderly marketing." He told a press conference that factory incentives would end with the introduction of 1984 models. Asked about incentives for the sale of 1983 models, he replied: "The incentive campaign ended

announcing dealer-bonuses on 1983 models, varying from £100 on an Escort Ghia to £420 on a Sierra GL 2-litre.

Yesterday a Ford spokesman denied it had tried to "hoodwink" anyone. What we are doing is standard practice - everybody does it. We are making a run-out allowance to our dealers on obsolete 1983 stock to help clear the way for 1984 models arriving in the showrooms. It is a reduction in our wholesale prices and very different from offering incentive payments which are geared to dealers' sales targets."

Last night competitors said that run-out allowances usually were run-out allowances only when stocks threatened to get out of

control. The fact that Ford had announced price increases between 4 and 5 per cent on 1983 models was sufficient incentive to motorists to buy old stock - which Ford says totals 40,000 cars, compared with 92,000 at this time last year.

Mr Michael Heglas, managing director of VAG (UK), which makes Volkswagen and Audi cars in Britain, said: "This has opened up a big credibility gap for Ford. Ford is doing long-term damage to its reputation in the UK, and to that of its products and dealer franchises."

Austin Rover is continuing its incentive campaign until December 31, when it will review the position.

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Councils told to stop hampering growth of new industries

By Hugh Clayton, Environment Correspondent

The Government issued an advance warning to local authorities yesterday against using planning cuts to hamper the growth of new industries. The statement came from Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for the Environment, who said that councils must do all they can to meet the demands of high-technology industries.

"Planning authorities must adopt a flexible and pragmatic approach to meet the needs of versatile enterprises can be very adaptable. They need small, simple premises and may be perfectly good neighbours in mixed or even residential areas."

While speaking to the Royal Town Planning Institute at the University of St Andrews, he defended his August proposals on the Green Belt against critics who had claimed that draft guidance from Mr Jenkin about housing land and Green Belt had shown that the Government had decided to sacrifice landscape protection to the demands of developers.

Mr Jenkin attacked critics who "jump wildly into misconceived abuse accusing me of doing what I have no intention of doing." But his comments about industry are certain to increase fears that the Government is ready to sacrifice some historic or scenic landscapes to the demands of development. "What does concern me is that

there might be a case for extending beyond enterprise zones the system of giving blanket planning permission to specified developments. Promoters of suitable new factories and warehouses would then be able to build them without making individual planning applications for them."

Schools 'left dirty by cleaning firm'

By Barbara Day

A council which hired a private contractor to clean schools may consider scrapping the arrangement unless the standard of work improves greatly.

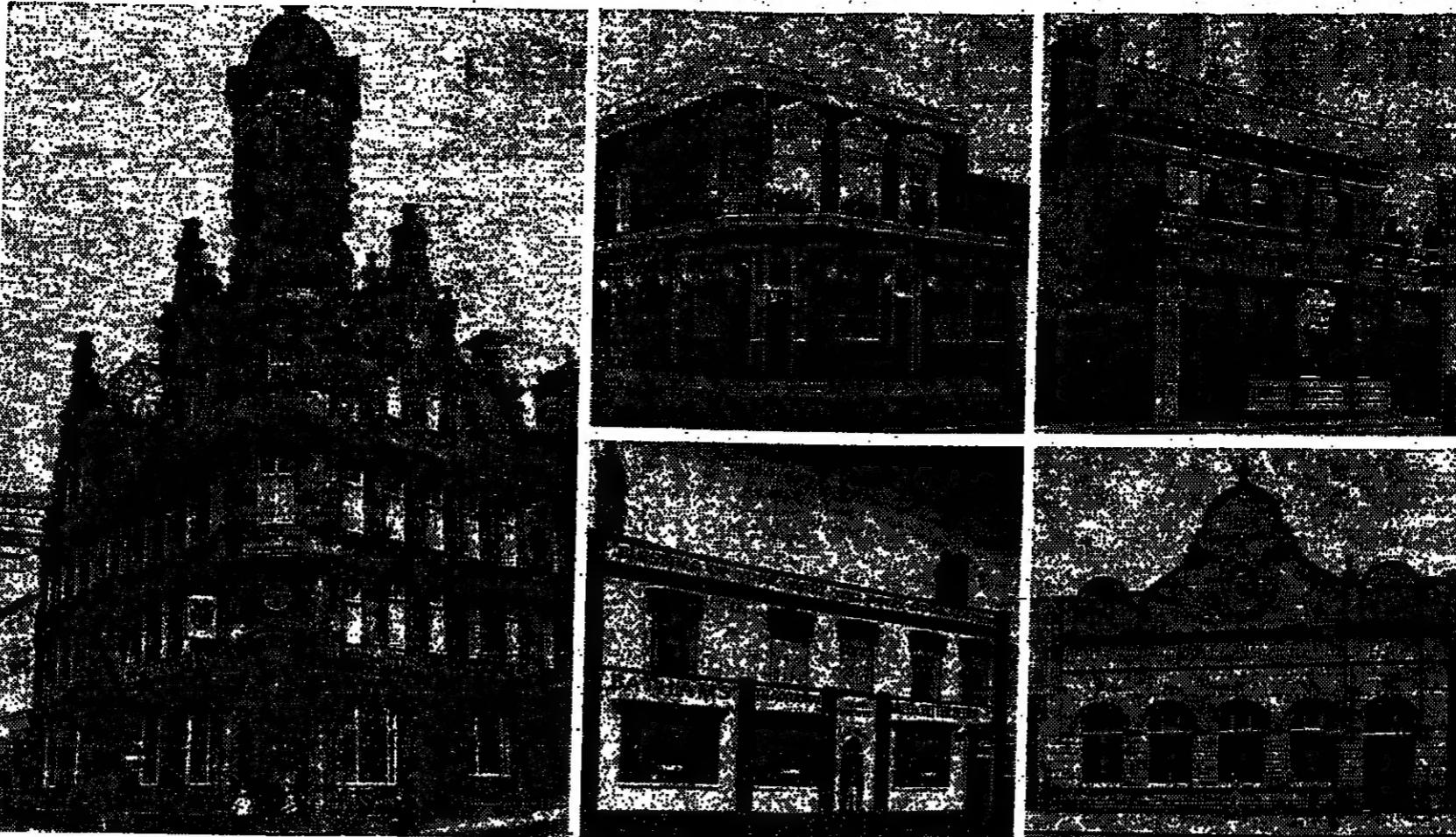
The London Borough of Merton hired Academy Cleaning Services, claiming that privatization was a necessary economy. But since they began earlier this week, the company and the council have received complaints of shoddy or incomplete work. Several schools have sent letters to parents saying that children may have to be sent home if the faults are not rectified.

Mr Richard Davies, the council's director of education, said there had been serious difficulties with the standard of cleaning, but the company had given an undertaking that standards would be improved within the next 10 days.

He said unless there was a significant improvement by September 20, the council would have to consider alternative arrangements.

Mr Brian Main, managing director of Academy Cleaning Services Ltd, said there had been some problems but these were being put right quickly.

He said his company was asked to consider taking on many of the former direct-labour cleaners and about 180 had indicated they would like to work for the company. But so many changed their minds that fewer than 100 were engaged. As a result the firm



The British pub: (far left) The Vines, Liverpool, a boldy designed cornerhouse; and (clockwise from top) The Prince of Wales, Battersea, south-west London; The Derby Arms, East Sheen, west London; The Vine, Brierley Hill, West Midlands; Yates Wine Lodge, Rochdale.

Toast to a great British institution

By John Young

Public houses are the most popular and most widely visited historic buildings in Britain, according to a new report, *Tim's Gentlemen Please*.

It has been compiled by Save Britain's Heritage and the Campaign for Real Ale which say that the biggest threat to the traditional pub comes in the name of refurbishment and renovation.

The interests of the two groups have converged to produce both a lament for the destruction and an exclamation of a great British institution, and a chronicle of hope that all is not yet lost.

Despite their huge popular appeal, public houses are still not taken seriously as architecture, it

points out. The Department of the Environment has been chary of listing them as buildings of special architectural and historic interest.

The report contains a melancholy list, compiled by Camra, of "lost locals", notably in Lancashire, Merseyside and Greater Manchester. Many have gone to make way for road improvements and comprehensive redevelopment schemes, but refurbishment and renovation, have been the main threat.

The old public houses glorified in ornate exterior and interior plasterwork, marble panels, terracotta brickwork, hand painted tiles, gilded and painted glass, carved woodwork, iron canopies and door

screens, and tiled floors and mosaics.

The "up-to-date" house styles of the big breweries have since covered such joyous details by the ubiquitous perspex strip or by oceans of buff or dark brown paint.

The atmosphere has been regularly destroyed. "Out went partitions,

corridors, the jug and bottle, the vault, the games room and the public bar", says the report.

The ideal was a large and classless room, where nice customers could sit at their tables, eating their scampi, drinking their chilled wine, and making polite conversation to a background of Muzak.

What it might be asked, is wrong

with a steak, a disco or, a bit of fun? The answer is nothing, so long as there is still somewhere for the customer who does not want food, noise or juveniles to go.

The report, which is evocatively illustrated, suggests that more enlightened views are once again prevailing, but that there are still pitfalls ahead.

The character of public house as that of any old building, can be wrecked as decisively by well-meaning enthusiasm as by indifference. "the legacy of time is easily destroyed by a moment's thoughtlessness."

Tim's Gentlemen Please. (SAVE, 68, Battersea High Street, London SW11; £3.50).

Rallying call to top men in industry

By Pearce Wright
Science Editor

Mrs Margaret Thatcher will hold a summit on science, technology and industry at Lancaster House in London on Monday as part of a campaign to translate the fruits of scientific research into economic wealth.

The invitation to 200 participants explains that its object is to discuss the creation of wealth from science and technology.

This, it continues, is a big component of the Government's aim "to create an economy which provides stable prices, lasting prosperity and employment for the British people."

The roll call includes:

Lord Weinstock, managing director, GEC; Mr J. H. Harvey-Jones, chairman, ICI; Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for Defence; Sir Rex Richards, wartime Meron College, Oxford; Sir Clive Sinclair, chairman, Sinclair Research; Mr D. K. Duckworth, chairman and chief engineer, Cosworth Engineering; Sir Harry Collier, chairman, Advisory Council for Applied Research and Development; Mr Kenneth Baker, Minister of State for Industry and Information Technology; Mr D. Donaldson, chairman and managing director, Ricardo Consulting Engineers; Lord Calder, chairman, Investors in Industry; Mr D. J. S. Mansfield, managing director, Advent; Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Education and Science; Sir Geoffrey Allen, technical director, Unilever; Professor J. F. C. Kingman, chairman, Science and Engineering Research Council; and Mr Cecil Parkinson, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry.

Seven in court on IRA charges

From Tim Jones, Belfast

Seven people will face Belfast magistrates today on charges ranging from murder to membership of the provisional IRA. The most serious after statements from Mr Robert Lean, a former member of the Provisional IRA, who's decision to become a supergrass is regarded by the Royal Ulster Constabulary as a

The seven will include Edward Carichael, who was being held by security forces investigated whether he is the commanding officer of the Belfast brigade. The police are also holding Ivor Mattoch Bell, the Northern Ireland Provisional IRA chief of staff.

Despite the havoc which Mr Lean's information and the subsequent arrest of 17 people have spread among Ulster republicans, members of Sinn Fein, the Provisional IRA's political wing, maintained high profiles yesterday to dispel rumours that informers were forcing them to safety.

Mr Gerry Adams, the Sinn Fein MP who said he expected to be arrested, began by giving an

interview in the party's Falls Road headquarters and attending a meeting of the housing committee in the building.

After that he toured his area on constituency business, repeating the charge that using informants was "aid and abet" designed by the RUC to destabilize republicans.

Mr Lean's statements could provide the security forces with the most damaging evidence against the Provisional IRA since its foundation in 1969.

Although Mr Lean helped Mr Adams in his election campaign it is doubtful whether any immediate moves will be made against the MP who has always denied involvement with his movement.

One source said the RUC would move against Mr Adams only if they were sure of obtaining a conviction. Potential prosecutors are aware of the publicity and propagandist value of prominent republicans walking free after an unsuccessful prosecution.

Sinn Fein has reacted with warnings that "show trials" would do nothing to halt resistance to

Assisted places review

By Nick Wood
of The Times

The Government is considering extending its assisted places scheme to include children from families and those with handicaps, such as dyslexia, who would benefit from a boarding school education. It is also examining proposals to offer more places to talented children.

The scheme, which provides around 14,000 means-tested places for bright youngsters from poor families at 230 independent schools at a cost of £10m a year, has been attacked recently by public school headmasters for making academic merit the only criterion for acceptance.

The Cobden Trust, a charity which researches civil liberty issues, announced yesterday that five English headmasters would investigate the effects on justice of using informants.

The headmasters will observe Belfast trials starting next week in which evidence will be supplied by Patrick Grimes, a former member of the Irish National Liberation Army.

Speedway rider fined £250

Denzil Kent, the South African speedway rider, was fined £250 by magistrates at Poole in Dorset yesterday after he admitted overstaying his permitted time in Britain, but they decided not to recommend deportation.

Kent, aged 21, of St Leonards, near Hastings, East Sussex, who rides for Eastbourne Eagles, was arrested just over a week ago. He arrived in England in March for a permitted stay of one month.

TV-am keeps ahead of BBC

TV-am last week maintained its lead over its BBC rival, *Breakfast Time*, with peak viewing figures of 1.4 million, compared with 1.1 million for the BBC programme.

The figures, by the Broadcasters' Audience Research Board (Barb) for the week ending September 4 and the last in which Roland Rat appeared, also show that TV-am achieved its largest cumulative weekly audience of 7.1 million.

Falklands ferry

Cunard is to buy the ferry My England from the Danish shipping company DFDS to take building workers to the Falkland Islands to build an airport.

Dearer papers

The Observer is to increase its price from 35p to 40p from Sunday, September 18. *The Sunday Mirror* and the *Sunday People* will go up to 25p on the same date.

Trades Union Congress

From Paul Rostbridge, Labour Editor, Blackpool

The centre-right coalition leadership of the TUC asserted its strength yesterday but the halibut tradition on "Bugging" turned to the aid of the left.

For the first time anyone could remember, the post-conference meeting of the general council was divided over who should take the chair for the next year. Tradition lays down that the person with the longest service presides, and if a number of general councillors have the same length of service, alphabetical order of surnames is observed.

That rule was challenged in Blackpool by Mr Terence Duffy, right-wing president of the Amalgamated Union of

Brighton in 1984.

He promised to stand by majority decisions no matter what they were.

But the left clamoured for Mr Buckton, and the general council voted 28 to 17 for him. He will now chair the general council for the next 12 months and preside over the TUC conference in Brighton in 1984.

Doubt on funds to launch newspaper

From David Feltow, Labour Correspondent, Blackpool

The proposed newspaper for the trade union and labour movement survived an attempt to kill it off yesterday, although its future does not look secure after reservations were raised at the TUC conference in Blackpool.

Delegates decided to set up a committee to examine a report by Lord McCarthy which concluded that the newspaper with a circulation of 300,000 copies a week could be launched for £2.7m.

Doubts were cast on that study, on the grounds that its terms of reference were not wide enough, and the new committee will

Equal prize title for women

The prize for the first woman to complete a triathlon at Kirby, Merseyside, on Sunday week is to be raised to match that open to men after protests from the Equal Opportunities Commission.

Knowlebury Borough Council had originally offered £20 for the first man to complete the 16-mile course, but only £30 to the first woman. The triathlon is a combination of running, cycling and swimming.

The council said yesterday: "We made a decision that all first prizes will be equal. The reason we appeared to discriminate in the first place was had we offered prizes to the first six athletes then there was a likelihood no women would have got a prize."

The Equal Opportunities Commission, which described the decision to have two prizes as very unfair, said: "If it had been two separate races then the council was perfectly entitled to offer less money. If a woman is competing on an equal basis with men then she should expect the same reward".

Bail for man in papers theft

A night manager was yesterday remanded on £3,000 bail accused of stealing printed matter, value unknown, belonging to Crisp and Wilson, the wholesale newsmen of St John's Wood who employed him.

Marylebone Court ordered Philip Boncote, aged 35, of Dunstan's Road, East Dulwich, London, to report daily to the police and not to go north of the Thames. He will appear again on October 18. The case allegedly involved the theft of copies of national newspapers, some magazines and other publications.

Land option for tenant farmers

The National Farmers' Union claimed a victory yesterday for tenant farmers who farm around new towns after guidelines were issued by the Department of the Environment giving tenants the option to purchase their land if it became surplus to development needs and the former owner no longer wanted it.

The NFU said that the guidelines were a breakthrough for tenants who had never been given the chance before.

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Sail QE2 to New York. (Wonderful)

Pay as little as £386. (Fantastic)

Fly back free. (Ridiculous!)

On December 16th, you could be leaving Southampton aboard the greatest liner in the world.

Cruising for five splendid days and nights across the Atlantic to New York.

But surprisingly, you can pay as little as £386 to travel in such style. And your flight back by British Airways Jumbo is included in the price.

Obviously availability is limited. Make sure you're not disappointed.

For full details of this fantastic offer, and other airsea deals on alternative dates, see your travel agent or contact Cunard at 8 Berkeley Street, London W1X 6NR, or phone the number below.

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THE MOST CIVILISED WAY TO TRAVEL ANYWHERE IN THE WORLD.
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Sir Peter hopeful for BR's future

Sir Peter Parker, chairman of British Rail, at his desk for his final day at BR headquarters yesterday, was confident that the industry has a chance of a good future.

One thing he said he had not done during his seven years' service was to lose faith in British Rail.

Sir Peter (right) was preparing to hand over to his present chief executive, Mr Bob Reid, who is on holiday but returns on September 19.

Surrounded by letters and flowers from well-wishers on his desk at Rail

Dartington head says 'I'm a victim' as parents delight in his departure

From Craig Seton, Totnes

Mr Lyn Blackshaw went into hiding with his wife yesterday after his resignation as headmaster of Dartington Hall, the progressive public school in Devon as a photograph of the couple naked appeared in *The Sun* newspaper.

Mr Blackshaw's sudden departure came after only a term at Dartington, whose fees range from £1,200 to £5,800, as parents gathered support for a campaign to force the school's seven trustees to dismiss him. He had been accused of dramatising the school's problems and it was alleged that he had acted automatically and alienated pupils, staff and parents.

He was particularly criticized for a six-page letter he sent to parents saying that pupils were involved in burglaries, sexual activity, drug abuse and vandalism, for the way he had expelled four pupils and for allegedly kicking another.

However, his running of the school had found favour with some parents and, apparently, staff. The Dartington school committee was divided over his headship.

Mr Blackshaw, aged 44, issued a statement claiming that he had been "a victim of a campaign by a small but active minority". He said he did not regret his past behaviour and hoped to carry on living "a real life". He said the publication of the photograph had some bearing on his departure, and described the whole affair as "just very tragic".

Mr Blackshaw's resignation was well received by some parents and two members of staff who had resigned over his alleged behaviour. Mr David Gribble, a staff member for 22 years and head of the junior and middle schools until his recent resignation, expressed "absolute delight" at the news.

Mr Blackshaw's future was kept in doubt when *The Sun* newspaper carried photographs of Mrs Beth Blackshaw posing topless for the magazine. *Mayfair* seven years ago. Although the couple said the photographs were in the past and irrelevant, *The Sun* yesterday published another photograph showing them together in a sexual pose. Mr Blackshaw

Mr Roger Tilbury: Standing in as head

He said his wife was backing him in the decision. "We are a remarkable team. We have a very beautiful and long-standing relationship."

Immediately after Mr Blackshaw resigned, the running of the school was taken over by Mr Roger Tilbury, the deputy head, and Mr Eric Adams, the bursar. The trustees held a meeting to discuss the new term, which starts in two weeks, and the appointment of a new head.

Mr Gribble, the head of the junior and middle school who resigned last month because he found Mr Blackshaw's way of dealing with pupils and adults unacceptable, said he hoped the head's resignation would enable the school to put right the "aburd" criticisms made of it.

He said Mr Blackshaw's resignation was "a marvellous example of poetic justice. He tried to blacken people's character and he has been forced to leave because his character has been blackened."

Mr Paul Wesley, a Totnes bookseller, said a meeting of parents planned for tomorrow to discuss Mr Blackshaw's position would go ahead. Parents would discuss constructive proposals for the future of the school "so the same mistakes do not happen again".

Mr Wesley said he was greatly relieved by Mr Blackshaw's departure.

He said that he had spoken to numerous parents since the resignation, and there was "tremendous relief", although he acknowledged that some other parents supported Mr Blackshaw, and believed that his tough approach was the right one. Those parents who opposed him were particularly annoyed that the head had exaggerated the school's problems, especially over the number of pupils allegedly involved in burglaries.

He said that since Mr Blackshaw arrived at the school, a number of parents had withdrawn their children, and sent them instead to the King Edward VI Comprehensive in Totnes, and a number had told him that they would now send their children back to Dartington.

What was then regarded as a revolutionary educational concept



Mrs Beth Blackshaw and her husband Mr Lyn Blackshaw, who are in hiding after his resignation from Dartington Hall.

Freedom is school's golden rule

By Richard Evans

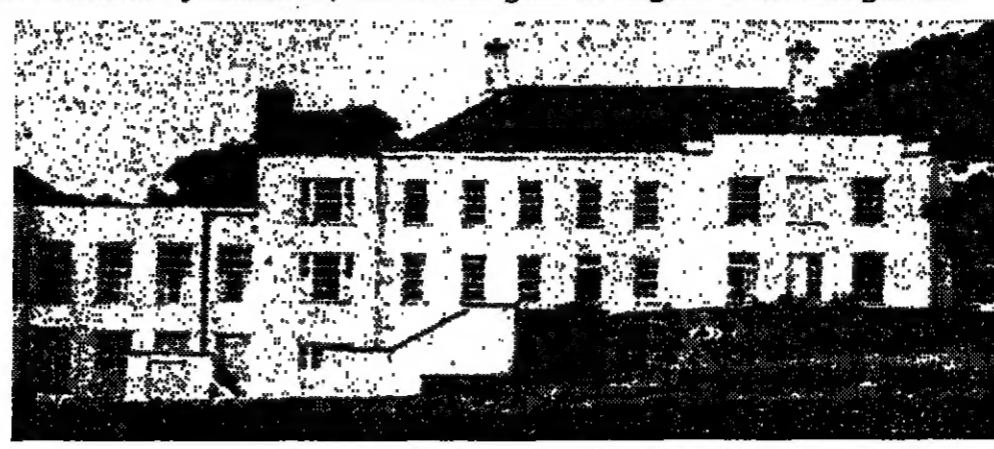
"This school is for adventure", the opening words of the first Dartington Hall prospectus in 1926, proudly declared.

The events of the past few days which culminated in the resignation of its headmaster have certainly proved the point, although not perhaps in the way the school's idealistic and radical founders originally planned.

Yet this progressive independent establishment is, in a sense, now more "traditional" in its make-up and running than when it started.

There were virtually no rules then, one founder pupil said yesterday. "There was no compulsion to attend classes. You could smoke, and there was free expression. I cannot remember that sexual intercourse was even frowned upon."

What was then regarded as a



Foxhole, the senior school at Dartington Hall.

soon gained the school an international reputation for education, democratic decision-making, close staff-pupil relations, and efforts to reduce unnecessary controls.

While the school would claim that reputation has been preserved and brought up to date, there have been changes. There are more than twenty rules, all agreed by the Moot, the school's parliament, and the 300 pupils are now "expected" to attend lessons.

meet weekly.

While recognizing the importance of a child's academic training, the school aims "to keep education in perspective". Outside class, pupils are free at most times to do as they please with their own time.

It is this brand of freedom that makes Dartington Hall so controversial. "It is good if you have got self-discipline", a former pupil said yesterday. "But unfortunately not all kids have it."

China to get Sinclair computers

By Bill Johnstone

Electronic Correspondent

Sinclair home computers, which have made their inventor, Sir Clive Sinclair, a millionaire, are to be exported to China in kit form and assembled by local labour.

Agreements have been made with a Chinese computer manufacturer and the China Electronics Import and Export Corporation. Sinclair's managing director, Mr Nigel Sefton, visited Shanghai and Peking last month.

An unspecified number of the ZX81 and Spectrum computers have been sent to China for local assembly on a trial basis.

A statement by Sinclair said: "It is hoped that if this initial trial is successful it will lead to larger quantities of Sinclair personal computers being sold in China over the next few years. Sinclair stresses however that discussions are at a preliminary stage. No details regarding assembly sites or the total cost of the venture have been finalized and will not be until the results of the trial are fully known."

In theory the Chinese market is lucrative, although the number of television sets in the country is low.

But there are 675 Chinese universities and institutes of higher education with 1,140,000 students.

Cortina check in search for girl's killer

Police investigating the Cortina Hogg murder appealed yesterday to the 686 owners in Leicestershire of 'blue Ford' Cortinas cars registered between August 1979 and December 1981 to attend police stations this weekend and next. It is a further stage in the hunt for the killer of the girl, aged five who was abducted near her Edinburgh home in July and was found dead in Leicestershire 10 days later.

On the night she disappeared a distraught girl was seen in a blue Cortina which was in a near collision on the road from Edinburgh to the Borders.

The Cortina owners will be asked to complete a questionnaire and cross-checks will be made on the national vehicle computer. Leicestershire police have chosen this method because of the pressure on detectives.

Kiss dismissal upheld

A company director, Mr Anthony Brooker, aged 49, was dismissed from his family company after he kissed an employee, Miss Karen Hernsted, aged 19, on the cheek, an industrial tribunal was told yesterday.

After the distressed girl was seen home, his two brothers, Thomas and David, and their uncle, Philip, the managing director, decided that Mr Brooker must be dismissed from the ironmongers and builders merchants at Hitchin, Hertfordshire.

Miss Hernsted said that Mr Brooker had put his arms around her and tried to kiss her on the lips, but she turned away. The

Court tussle over £31 for arms

'Peace' minister withholds tax

From Arthur Ousman, Birmingham

A minister in the United Reformed Church appeared before a registrar at Birmingham County Court yesterday after refusing to pay £31 income tax, claiming that a proportion of it would be spent on armaments.

The case was adjourned for two weeks for the Inland Revenue to study other similar cases.

A picket of 12 supporters had stood outside the court representing the Peace Tax Campaign.

Mr Raymond Arnold, aged 59, of Craven Arms, Shropshire, said after the hearing in chambers that the Inland Revenue had refused to accept this cheque for £31 made payable to the Overseas Development Fund.

Mr Arnold, who is a lecturer in English at Hall Green College, in the Royal Air Force in the ground staff in the Second World

War and had decided to become a minister after the wartime bombings. He was a missionary in Madagascar for 17 years.

He said: "Forty-five per cent of all income tax is spent on military preparation. This is why I am attempting to divert this percentage of my tax to overseas development."

The registrar seemed to agree with me in principle. The Inland Revenue presented their case and legally, of course, they are absolutely right and the registrar will have to find in their favour.

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Mr Arnold said he had served

Child burnt in bonfire petrol accident

By John Witherow and David Feltus

The Ministry of Defence denied a report yesterday that it had deliberately sunk either an obsolete nuclear submarine or a submarine containing nuclear waste off the Cornish coast.

The allegation was made at the TUC conference at Blackpool by Mr James Slater, general secretary of the National Union of Seamen, who has been an outspoken critic of the Government's dumping of

the sea.

The ministry said the claim was absolute nonsense and confirmed that an outdated diesel-electric submarine, HMS Narwhal, had been sunk in that position last month. The submarine was to be used for training by Navy divers and all oil and acids had been removed beforehand. It contained no nuclear waste.

Those include criticism of milk on health grounds, the threat of cut-price imports, especially UHT milk, which could make doorstep deliveries uneconomic and a one-day national strike planned for next Friday by the Milk Marketing Board's creamery workers in protest at the closure of a plant in Newcastle Emlyn, Dyfed.

Milk and Dairy Products (Key Note Publications) Ltd, 28-42 Banner Street, London EC1V 8QE, 560.

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TUC BLACKPOOL 1983

Featherlike Press Council attacked

The general Council was urged to sever all links with the Press Council, which Mr Aiden White of the National Union of Journalists said was powerless. Its relatives to newspaper were "featherlike bits on the wrist".

Mr White said that in the past 30 years the Press Council had presided over an astonishing decline in journalistic standards and public confidence in the press.

As to chequebook journalism, every editor and every reporter knew the Press Council's report on the Yorkshire ripper case would not change a thing. Now it was no longer public property. It had become a marketable commodity.

Newspaper proprietors had sacrificed all sense of decency in order to sell their papers. "It is the Murdoch mentality at work. 'Bingo, sex and all manner of editorial perversions have become acceptable in the fight for sales", Mr White said.

Mr White said the real issue, how inflation was being fought in the hunt for paper profits, was not being examined by the Press Council.

An amendment to delete the section of the NUJ motion calling for a severing of links with the Press Council was carried. Moving it, Mr Ken Cameron, general secretary of the Fire Brigade Union, said that without the Press Council there would be nowhere for people with complaints against the press to go.

The amended motion was approved.

Full support for the "alternative press", for example, *Tribune*, *Morning Star* and *Labour Weekly*, in view of the effect of the media upon the electorate during the election campaign was sought in a motion put forward by Mr Jim Clegg of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers (Engineering Section).

He criticized what he described as the scurrilous behaviour of the so-called popular press "before, during and after the general election".

Mr Mostyn Evans, replying for the general council, said it was not TUC policy to endorse individual newspapers, as proposed. It would not be consistent with the independent status of the TUC to support party political publications and the motion was lost on a show of hands.

Cash study ordered on possible launch of labour newspaper

Reports by Alan Wood, Gordon Wellman and Stephen Goodyear

The TUC General Council was charged at the final session of congress yesterday to investigate how the movement could best find the finance needed to launch and sustain a newspaper sympathetic to the labour movement.

A report by Lord McCarthy and a group of others concluded that £25.7m of initial funds would be needed. Mr Mostyn (Moss) Evans, general secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union and chairman of the TUC media committee, said the general council was proposing to set up a small committee to consider the availability of funds.

The morning's session was dominated by criticism of the media and particularly the popular tabloid press and Mr Eric Clarke, Scottish president of the National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) launched a

bitter assault on what he called the week's character assassination by the media of Mr Arthur Scargill, the NUM president. He also condemned harassment of Mrs Scargill.

But it ended in a better mood with the traditional vote of thanks to the press to which Mr David Fenton, labour correspondent of *The Times* and this year's chairman of industrial correspondents, replied.

Mr Evans said that from the so-called winter of discontent to the recent general election the labour movement had experienced four years of bias, trivialization and in some cases harassment from the moguls of Fleet Street. It knew it would continue unabated.

The unions did not complain just because the political imbalance of newspapers was a threat to the workings of their democracy, although it was. They complained

also because the standards of British newspaper journalism, particularly the popular variety, seemed to have fallen to such deplorable levels, showing a contempt for the public's intelligence and a failure of both will and ability to fulfil the true role of a newspaper to entertain, to inform and to entertain.

The general council was most encouraged by the findings of Lord McCarthy's team and it was now for it to examine whether - and if so how best - it could find the finance needed to run a newspaper.

No decisions would be made until the new committee had fully consulted all affiliated unions and reported back to the general council.

Mr Evans said that the necessary finance would not be forthcoming from the unions.

Mr Harry Conroy, of the National Union of Journalists, said that while the McCarthy report seemed to think a newspaper could be produced by 40 journalists, Mr Rupert Murdoch would need two hundred journalists. The Sun's conservative estimate estimate it would need £1.5m just to pay for the journalists on a new newspaper and that was before the NUJ started negotiating.

If there were complaints about bias if the movement succeeded in bringing out a paper, other papers would say: "If you are doing it, we are doing it, we are doing it".

He wanted the TUC to have a straight talk with some members of the media unions to eradicate this nonsense which was aimed at alienating trade union leaders from their members.

The NUM hoped that unions within the media would join with the TUC in eradicating this fifth. There was the harassment of people's families. Mr Scargill's wife was knocked up at 12 o'clock on Wednesday night, a person from the *Daily Mail* invaded her office the next day, demanding an interview, not asking for one.

Such people were carrying out

the dirty work of Rupert Murdoch and others because Mr Scargill and many others were campaigning against the capitalist system, war mongers, Mrs Thatcher and the rest. That was why he was being attacked.

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More air raids in Central America

Planes blast Nicaragua port

Managua, (AFP, AP, Reuter). - The port of Corinto, on Nicaragua's Pacific coast, came under air attack early yesterday, the Defence Ministry announced here.

First reports said a fuel depot in the port had been hit, but there were no immediate reports of casualties, nor details on the number or type of aircraft involved in the attack.

Corinto is 109 miles northwest of the capital. The aircraft appeared to come from neighbouring Honduras, a spokesman said.

On Thursday two light aircraft of an anti-Sandinista guerrilla organization attacked Managua and its airport.

Earlier, oil tanks and a refinery at Puerto Sandino had been sabotaged.

Nicaragua has put its air defences on maximum alert. "Today more than ever we must be on the alert against counter-revolutionary attacks", Señor Humberto Ortega, Defence Minister, said. Anti-aircraft units throughout the country and air force headquarters were ready to go into action.

In another incident on Thursday, Honduran aircraft and three coastguard vessels made a "serious" attack on two Sandinista Navy patrol boats off the Caribbean coast, the Foreign Ministry said.

The Honduran ships illegally entered Nicaraguan waters to launch a surprise attack off the Bismarck lagoon when the two Nicaraguan patrol boats were chasing a Honduran "pirate" fishing boat, the ministry said.

© PANAMA CITY: Thursday's attack on Managua represents a



Father d'Escoto: Target for rebel air attack

were wounded, but there were no deaths except the pilot.

The dead men, Sebastian Moller and Agustin Roman, were Miskito Indians from Nicaragua's Caribbean coast. The ARDE communiqué described them as "ex-officials of the Sandinista Air Force" who "were incorporated in our struggle for liberation".

The attack was aimed at "military installations and planes" and at "the centre of Soviet communications" in a Managua suburb.

Nicaraguan officials reported that the aircraft attempted to hit, but missed, the house of Father Miguel d'Escoto, the Foreign Minister.

According to Costa Rican and anti-Sandinista sources, the two Cessnas were part of Arde's fleet of about eight aircraft which, for several months, have been daily flying arms and personnel from Pavas, the small-aircraft airport outside San José.

An ARDE source said the two Cessnas left Pavas last Friday and flew to the small Nicaraguan town of San Juan del Sur, near the Costa Rican border.

The pilots "picked up" what they needed, presumably the 500lb of industrial explosives which Nicaragua says was used in the attack. They flew out on their mission early on Thursday morning.

Senior Pastor claims to have gained control of San Juan del Sur in his latest offensive, launched about 10 days ago.

Since ARDE began its guerrilla campaign on May 1, it has been launching attacks against Managua and other cities. Until now its rather ineffectual activities have

been concentrated in the isolated, sparsely-populated border region.

If Father d'Escoto was a target in Thursday's attack, ARDE's intelligence was extremely poor: the Nicaraguan minister is here in Panama, attending a well-publicized meeting of the Contadora Group, which is attempting to negotiate peaceful solutions to conflicts in the region.

He said the attack was a "cruel act, condemnable from every perspective". However, he blamed the US and not ARDE or Costa Rica.

The attack "only served to accentuate the need to go ahead seriously with the process of looking for peace through dialogue and negotiations".

• TEGUCIGALPA: Mr Caspar Weinberger, the US Defence Secretary, has urged tighter military cooperation among conservative states in Central America to fight left-wing insurgents (Reuter reports).

He made the call at the end of a three-nation tour of Central America, the first by a US Defence Secretary, before returning to Washington.

• GUATEMALA CITY: The Guatemalan Government yesterday denied that the decaying body of a pregnant woman found on Thursday night in a city suburb is that of Señora Martha Rios, sister of the former president, General Efraim Rios Montt (AFP reports).

Señora Rios was kidnapped, apparently by anti-government guerrillas, on June 29. The group demanded publication of a manifesto but their demand was rejected by the Government.



Sea trials: Indian cosmonauts Rakesh Sharma (left) and Ravish Malhotra have finished training at the Yuri Gagarin centre with Soviet colleagues in preparation for a planned joint space flight.

Zia's first hint of an earlier election

Karachi (Reuter) - General Zia, Pakistan's military ruler, has hinted he might compromise with the opposition and call general elections earlier than the promised March 1985 date.

In the first hint of a policy shift President Zia, speaking in the Punjab capital of Lahore on Thursday night, said elections could be held much earlier, but did not give a date.

Opposition sources said General Zia seemed to be trying to undermine the civil disobedience campaign launched two days after he announced his controversial election plan on August 12, by appearing responsive to demands for a quicker return to civilian rule.

But a radical departure could make him appear weak and might even encourage more protests, they said.

In an earlier speech in Jacobabad in Sind Province, General Zia repeated his view that Western democracy was not suitable for Pakistan and said he wanted Islamic democracy. Islam was built on the concept of a unified Muslim nation and therefore did not allow opposition parties, he said.

Meanwhile the first serious clash in Lahore broke out between protesters and police on Thursday night when a large crowd threw rocks at two banks.

The sources said police seized several hundred copies of an appeal issued by the Pakistan People's Party (PPP) two weeks ago in the name of its chairman, Mrs Musrat Bhutto, widow of Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto.

Chile's opposition on the streets

Police kick and club Santiago detainees

Santiago (AFP, AP). - Two people were killed, more than 40 injured and 235 arrested in Chile on Thursday in the fifth national day of protest against the military regime, officials said here.

A policeman killed a woman street vendor, apparently accidentally, in Valparaiso. Men in a car, believed to be riot police, shot a young man in the Victoria neighbourhood of this capital.

In the streets of Santiago's barrios, demonstrators built street barricades, lit fires, and chanted slogans against President Augusto Pinochet.

People "raided" cooking pots and sounded car horns through the capital last night, as opposition leaders had requested.

Yet Señor Sergio Osofky Jara, the Interior Minister, said "the situation was normal" because "the people needed Government appeals and there were fewer fires and barricades."

Debts threaten Pinochet after decade in power

From Florencia Varela, Santiago

The history of the Chilean military regime, which completes 10 years in power tomorrow, is fundamentally the story of one man, General Augusto Pinochet. It was he who inspired the 1973 coup, with the intention of forming a rotating government of the commanders of the four branches of the armed forces, which would then return power to civilians in a period of no less than four years.

But from December 1974, when General Pinochet decided to get himself elected President of the Republic, a personal and authoritarian Government was formed, with the active and efficient participation of the intelligence services which accused and jailed, exiled or segregated, whatever dissident voice was heard.

The military regime, helped by a doctrine of national security and an ultra-liberal economic model, but Parliament, outlawed political parties, pulverized labour unions and professional organizations, stimulated private business which borrowed heavily, and completely opened the country to foreign investment.

By September 11, 1980, the Pinochet regime was at the height of power. Two thirds of the electorate approved a new constitution giving General Pinochet powers never before enjoyed by a Chilean president.

The new constitution also extended his term in office until 1990, at which time he could, however, be re-elected.

This development coincided with the economic boom which the regime's supporters began to call "the Chilean miracle" and whose slogan became: "Today all is well. Tomorrow will be better."

All types of imported goods were enjoyed by the middle classes. Chilean supermarkets were filled with milk from Holland, French cheeses and wine, colour televisions, clothes

and toys from Taiwan and Japanese motor-cars.

But the miracle took itself apart. By the end of 1982, more than one million people were unemployed. Competition with imported goods finished industry at home. The peso was devalued and the accumulated debts from boom borrowing consequently doubled in value. Business started to go bankrupt.

Today the country owes \$21,000m (£14,000m) to international banks, according to official figures, and the real amount could be as high as \$30,000m. This makes Chile the largest per capita world debtor.

The economic crisis of late 1982 quickly became political. The opposition began to build its forces, to demand elections and to organize the protests which began in May this year demanding President Pinochet's resignation.

The outlawed Communist Party, after 10 years of clandestine work, slowly began to appear publicly.

The protests of May and June in upper-class neighbourhoods of Santiago spread to working class areas in July and August, and in September the Communists, socialists and Revolutionary Left parties took over from the centre-right the organization of the protests.

This shift pushed the Christian Democrats and the right to accept the dialogue offered with Señor Onofre Jarpa, the Interior Minister, in hopes of obtaining by less radical means quicker progress toward democracy.

The Government, while refusing to agree that General Pinochet should resign, did give in to minor opposition demands and allowed the slow return of exiles and democratic politicians from abroad.

Nevertheless, the political opening seems to have come to a standstill. The expectations of the opposition are no longer just a face-lift for the dictatorship. They hope for its end.

They view us as barbarians

and as uncivilized, basically inept for the establishment of real democracy."

"It seems that what is good for the Western democracies - an open society - is not good for Latin America, in which it is cheerfully presumed that the best for us would be revolution, concentration camps and alignment with the Soviet Union."

As a result, Señor Vargas Llosa said, Latin America's fight for freedom would have to be waged not only against the forces of imperialism and totalitarianism, but also against the "enmity and hostility of many Western democracies."

"They view us as barbarians

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Two Air Force officers freed but five still held in Zimbabwe jail

From Stephen Taylor, Harare

Two of the six senior Zimbabwe Air Force officers acquitted of sabotage and then detained were due to arrive in Britain today having been declared undesirable residents. They were being put on a flight out of Harare last night, leaving five colleagues behind in prison.

A Government statement said it had been decided to release Air Vice-Marshal Hugh Slatter and Air Commodore Philip Pile soon after their acquittal 11 days ago. Dr Herbert Ushewokunze, the Minister of Home Affairs, said they had not been freed earlier because of "irrelevant stances and tantrums taken by the officers and their lawyers".

The statement made no mention of the fate of four other officers acquitted by the High Court, or of a seventh airman who has been in detention for 13 months, although never brought to trial.

Relief at the release of the two men has been tempered by the fact that the officers have been divided, and that the second

group are still in custody.

"I have very mixed feelings," said Mrs Elizabeth Pile as she packed a suitcase for her husband.

"We have been here for most of our lives and have loved it. Also you feel guilty because others cannot go yet."

Tonight Mrs Pile will send her two sons Christopher, aged 14, and Nicholas, aged 9, off to join their father in London, where he was Zimbabwe's air attaché for a year after independence. She expects to spend a few more days clearing up family business before flying to Britain herself.

Mrs Jane Slatter will also remain in Zimbabwe to sell up family effects before joining her husband.

Mrs Paddy Briscoe, whose husband, Wing Commander Peter Briscoe, remains in Chikurubi maximum security prison, said: "The general feeling (among the wives) is that at least there is some movement."

The delicacy of the situation was underlined by the refusal of the airmen's lawyers to discuss

the case further with journalists and their advice to Air Vice-Marshal Slatter and Air Commodore Pile to remain silent abroad.

The remaining airmen are Wing Commander Briscoe, Wing Commander John Cox, Air Lieutenant Barrington Lloyd, Air Lieutenant Neville Weir and Air Lieutenant Nigel Lewis-Walker.

Air Lieutenant Lewis-Walker, the seventh officer in the case who has never been brought to trial, was arrested two days after the sabotage of a dozen fighter aircraft at Thornhill in July 1982.

Offered immunity if he gave state's evidence he refused. The Attorney-General's department has said publicly it had no evidence against him on which to proceed with a prosecution, but he remains detained under the emergency powers.

Last night his father, Mr Jack Lewis-Walker, said: "We have become used to waiting. We believe the trial of the other officers showed the fairness of the judiciary and are confident that when Nigel finally comes before a review tribunal (as required by the emergency powers) it will conclude there is absolutely no case against him too."

The announcement that Air Vice-Marshal Slatter and Air Commodore Pile were being freed came as a complete surprise. Mrs Pile was informed less than 24 hours before his departure.

The section of the Emergency Powers Act under which they were declared undesirable residents was introduced in September 1980 to prevent Lieutenant-General Peter Walls, then head of the joint high command who had provoked government ire in a BBC interview, from returning to the country.

• LONDON: The Foreign Office commented: "We are naturally glad to hear of the Zimbabwe Government's decision to release some of the detained officers. We are now looking for the early release of the others." (Helen Stanhope writes).

The Foreign Office is keeping close touch with the Zimbabwe authorities at all levels.



The lucky two: Air Commodore Pile (left) and Air Vice-Marshal Slatter, released yesterday

140 mph typhoon kills six

Hongkong (AP) — Typhoon Ellen blew itself out across South China last night after killing at least six people and paralyzing land, air and sea traffic in Hongkong.

At height the typhoon, with winds of 140mph had brought Hongkong to a standstill. Among the dead were a senior fire department officer and a seven-year-old girl.

Nearly 300 people were injured, many of them from flying glass. The typhoon also caused havoc in the neighbouring Portuguese colony of Macao, where 15 people were missing after about 30 fishing boats capsized in the harbour.

Ex-Premier deported

Bridgetown (AFP) — Sir Eric Gairy, the former Grenada Prime Minister, has been deported by the Barbados Government. Sir Eric, who was placed on a flight bound for the United States, had tried unsuccessfully during a four-week holiday in Barbados to get a West Indian government to accept him as a resident. The Grenada Government want him on a murder charge.

Still stranded

Lusaka (AFP) — The 86-member Zambian delegation which attended the second Pan African youth festival in Tripoli, Libya, is still stranded there, eight days after the festival ended. Libyan aircraft, due to have taken them back, are barred from flying over countries hostile to Tripoli's involvement in Chad.

Dutch death

Muiden (AP) — One man was killed and two seriously injured yesterday in an explosion that destroyed part of a gunpowder plant in this central Dutch town. Last May three people were killed in an explosion at the same plant.

Oilman seized

McAllen, Texas (AP) — Police were searching here for Senator Hector Garcia Hernandez, a senior official of the Mexican Pemex Oil Union, who was kidnapped from his home on Thursday by two gunmen.

Grain exports

Vienna (Reuter) — Austria, which expects a record grain harvest this year, is to export 200,000 tonnes of grain to the Soviet Union and a further 200,000 tonnes to Poland, starting within two days.

Train tragedy

Copenhagen (AP) — Three people were killed and 14 injured when a passenger train hit an empty train just north of here.

Books barred

Kota Kinabalu, Malaysia (Reuter) — The Sultan of Brunei has banned British textbooks because they refer to bars, alcohol and parties. The tiny British protectorate, which becomes fully independent on January 1, forbids the use of alcohol by its largely Muslim population.

Parliament passes Pretoria reforms

Cape Town (Reuter) — The South African Parliament yesterday approved a controversial proposed new constitution which would give limited political power to Indians and Coloureds.

But Mr P. W. Botha, the Prime Minister, has promised that his plans to include non-whites in Government, which have split the nation, would be implemented only if approved by the country's white minority in a referendum on November 2.

The country's political parties are sharply divided over the constitution plan which if introduced, would be the first significant change in the system of Government since the union was formed in 1910.

Parliament approved the plan yesterday after a marathon session lasting 127 sitting days, the longest since the National Party came into power in 1948.

The new constitution would set up a three-chamber Parliament of Whites, Coloureds and Indians, headed by an all-powerful executive president. The size of the assemblies has been arranged so that whites would retain tight control of the political system.

But the reforms, which appear mild by international standards, have been fiercely opposed by both right and left wing white political parties.

The official opposition, the Progressive Federal Party, rejects the plan as a further entrenchment of apartheid, the country's system of racial separation based on white supremacy.

The new constitution would continue to exclude the country's 20 million blacks, who form 70 per cent of the population. The Government says they can exercise political rights in tribal homelands and local councils. Black political leaders have been outraged.

Right wing parties have come out against the changes because they believe they would be the thin end of a wedge that would

Mr Botha: Reforming constitution

US pledges to continue arms negotiations

From Richard Wigg, Madrid

The United States gave a twin pledge to the European Security Review Conference here yesterday that it will be "energetically involved" at the Geneva intermediate range missile talks with the Soviet Union and "negotiate seriously" for agreement at the European Disarmament conference in Stockholm next January.

The disarmament conference, due to open next January in Stockholm, devoted first to further confidence-building measures to prevent surprise attacks between East and West.

The two pledges, from Mr George Shultz, the American Secretary of State, proved the only concessions he made to the spirit of detente which the Spanish Government strove to give the last moments of the three-year-long conference, despite it being overshadowed by the Korean airliner disaster.

Mr Shultz cancelled a press conference and left Madrid more than an hour before his scheduled departure to report to President Reagan.

Herr Hans Dietrich Genscher, the West German Foreign Minister, told reporters yesterday that Mr Gromyko, the Soviet Foreign Minister, had maintained that the British and French nuclear deterrents were strategic and at the same time medium-range missile systems.

The Korean jet disaster: Moscow lets in the press as Western sanctions begin

Gromyko in relaxed mood after Paris talks

From Diana Gledhill
Paris

The shooting down of the South Korean Boeing dominated yesterday's talks lasting nearly two hours between Mr Andrei Gromyko, the Soviet Foreign Minister, and President Mitterrand.

The French President agreed to see Mr Gromyko, despite France's wholehearted condemnation of the disaster, because he "considered it necessary to inform Mr Gromyko of France's point of view on the serious problems of the hour," an Elysee Palace spokesman said.

A surprisingly relaxed and smiling Mr Gromyko told journalists after the talks that there were some problems on which there was a complete or almost complete meeting of minds between France and the Soviet Union, and others on which there was little or hardly any agreement.

Mr Gromyko described the talks as "rich in content," adding that they had touched on Franco-Soviet relations and nuclear arms and the Geneva talks. "We understand well French views on certain problems; we hope that the French authorities will understand equally well Soviet views," he said.

It was the first official visit to France by a senior Soviet official since 1980. The Socialists' arrival just over two years ago marked a definite cooling in Franco-Soviet relations and brought to an end the traditional annual visits by the heads of state and foreign ministers of each country.

M. Claude Cheysson, the French Foreign Minister, paid an official visit to Moscow for the first time last February and was received on that occasion by Mr Yuri Andropov, the Soviet leader. It has therefore been assumed that Mr Gromyko would see President Mitterrand, though that was initially called into question earlier in the week because of the Boeing incident, about which France has not sought to mince its words.

In Madrid, M. Cheysson described the incident as a "brutal, unspeakable, shocking, overwhelming and incredible" act of "murder".

It is understood that M. Mitterrand also sought to impress Mr Gromyko France's view that nothing could justify the death of 269 innocent people.

Mr Gromyko was originally due to visit Paris last Monday, on his way to the European Security conference in Madrid, but the visit was postponed.

• WASHINGTON: Mr Caspar Weinberger, the US Defence Secretary, said in a television interview yesterday that the Soviet Union was keeping other nations out of the area where the Korean airliner was shot down because they were going to manufacture some sort of evidence that the Korean pilot was a spy, "or some nonsense like that" (Mohsin Ali writes).

He said: "I think they are going to come up with some black box dripping with seaweed."

Stiff upper lip: Mr Gromyko in Paris

New York (Reuter) — Following is the text of the operative paragraphs of a draft resolution introduced by the Western members of the Security Council:

1. Deeply deplores the destruction of the Korean airline and the tragic loss of civilian life therein;

2. Declares that such use of armed force against international civil aviation is incompatible with the norms governing international behaviour and elementary considerations of humanity;

3. Urges all states to comply with the aims and objectives of the Chicago Convention on international civil aviation;

4. Welcomes the decision to convene an urgent meeting of the ICAO (International Civil Aviation Organisation) council to consider the Korean airliner incident;

5. Urges all states to cooperate fully with the ICAO in efforts to strengthen the safety of international civil aviation and to prevent any recurrence of such use of armed force against international civil aviation;

6. Invites the Secretary General, making use of such expert advice as he deems necessary and in consultation with appropriate international bodies, to conduct a full investigation into the circumstances of the tragedy;

7. Further invites the Secretary General to report his findings to the Security Council within 14 days;

8. Calls upon all states to lend their fullest cooperation to the Secretary General in order to facilitate his investigation pursuant to this resolution;

9. Decides to remain seized of the issue.

Western draft for UN

Reagan fails to appease irate women

From Nicholas Ashford
Washington

In an attempt to dispel criticism that he is insensitive to women's issues, President Reagan has agreed to support changes in 112 federal laws which contain sexually discriminating references.

However, the proposed amendments were immediately denounced by women's organizations as being inconsequential, and Mr William Bradford Reynolds, the Assistant Attorney General, conceded at a press conference that most of the changes were "cosmetic".

The President was "playing tennis on the sun deck while the Titanic is sinking," commented Pat Reiss, a member of the Women's Equity Action League.

Syria pours arms into shattered town

Continued from page 1

1,200 Phalangist defenders had been killed.

When I asked what had happened to the survivors, a young man with a red bandana round his forehead and a large automatic pistol in his hand grinned and replied: "We took no prisoners."

It is difficult how anyone could have survived the battle of Bhamdoun. Almost every building in the town has been smashed by shelling, including the great Hotel Lamartine on the main Beirut-Damascus road.

Shops have been burnt and looted — a trail of broken tailor's dummies runs down the street past the former railway station — while columns of thick smoke are still curling up from houses newly struck by incoming shells.

Whole trees have been uprooted and the streets are carpeted with spent ammunition and pieces of 2ft shell fragments.

The Israeli soldiers withdrew at such speed last Sunday that they left their positions, their revolvers, bandages, barbed wire — even their checkpoint sunshades and Hebrew road signs — intact.

The guerrillas who have now swarmed down the mountains towards Beirut have ignored them, but their own flags — the banners of the Druze militia, the Communist Party, the Baathists and the Syrian Socialist-Nationalist Party (which is in fact Lebanese) — have been draped from windows and checkpoints, covering up the triangular cedar tree symbols of the Phalange.

A few spray-painted Stars of David still remain on three half-timbered walls.

Many of the militiamen in the town sport large beards and an assortment of cowboy hats, although a large number of elderly men in white caps and

from the burnt-out Phalangist headquarters.

But Syrian Army lorries with regimental insignia newly painted-out are being used to ferry arms from the Syrian front line at Sofar into Bhamdoun with Druze gunmen at the wheels of the vehicles. Syrian troops further east were waving convoys of lorries and Jeeps mounted with machine guns and machine-guns through

traditional Druze baggy trousers were also on the streets, incongruously holding two-way radios and automatic rifles.

Although Lebanese and American diplomats have claimed privately that the Syrian Army is now involved in the fighting, I saw only one Syrian official in Bhamdoun. He was a secret service officer in a military jacket playing with a toy pistol not far

from the burnt-out Phalangist headquarters.

But Syrian Army lorries with regimental insignia newly painted-out are being used to ferry arms from the Syrian front line at Sofar — which is in the Metn hills to the north, which is also under Syrian occupation.

If Mr Robert McFarlane, President Reagan's envoy, had hoped to lessen Syrian involvement in the fighting, he has clearly failed in his objective.

The President was "playing tennis on the sun deck while the Titanic is sinking," commented Pat Reiss, a member of the Women's Equity Action League.

Chad 1570

THE ARTS

The film of Joe Papp's Broadway Production of *The Pirates of Penzance* opened in London this week. The notices so far have been less enthusiastic than they were for *Pirates* on stage. But Linda Ronstadt, the bubble-haired Mabel, reckons "it is so much fun". Joan Goodman spoke to her in New York.

Underneath the satin shorts – a Savoyard rocker

Few people would have suspected that, under Linda Ronstadt's satin shorts and roller skates, her sex-kitten manner and big belting voice, there lurked a sweet, dimpled pure soprano. Mabel in high button shoes and bejewelled bonnet. But when Joe Papp, the doyen of the New York theatre, decided to resurrect *The Pirates of Penzance* two years ago he remembered that Ronstadt had told him she wanted to broaden her horizons. Until then she had forged a single strand career – albeit a hugely successful one – as the queen of California rock and roll.

He called her in Los Angeles (at first getting her then boyfriend, the Governor of California, Jerry Brown, on the phone). "I asked her how high she could sing and she said 'she used to be a soprano,'" recalls Papp. "Then I told her I was going to do *Pirates* in the park and asked her if she wanted to play Mabel. She got all excited and said she used to sing Gilbert and Sullivan parts in London.

When Papp decided to make the movie of the production, which opened in London on Thursday, Ronstadt was not so sure. "If you've ever seen any of my concerts, you know I'm not a mover. I stand stiff with my arms at my sides and just sing. I think other people are more qualified to be movie stars than I am. It's about thirtieth on my list of things I want to do." What persuaded her was that Leach was going to direct and that the original cast was going to be on. "We had all been with him from the start and none of us wanted to drop out. But it was hard for me. People think that being in the movies is related to being in the music business, but it's not. I'm in the music business and that's what I like to do. I love to sing. I love to go to the recording studio and work. I don't like to go on the road. It makes me lonely and discriminated and screwed up, but I don't think you can make successful albums without touring."

The success of the Papp production, directed by Wilford Leach, and Ronstadt's personal triumph are old history. "She was amazing," says Papp. "She used vocal muscles she hadn't used for years and was as surprised as anyone to find she could hit the highest notes with the strength and purity she did. She was over potential critics and Gilbert and Sullivan aficionados."

Edinburgh Festival

Fennimore and Gerda King's Theatre

In their summer season at home, the Opera Theatre of St Louis brought Frank Corsaro's production of Delius's *Margot la Ronde* to the United States. Now, in the second of their two operas for Edinburgh, Mr Corsaro continues his fervent Delian advocacy, making the English connection this time with the composer's last opera, *Fennimore and Gerda*.

Corsaro has managed, obliquely, to make the Festival connexion too: the work is based on a novel by the Danish writer, Jens Peter Jacobsen, who was Käthe's spiritual mentor and whose *En Carter Springer Ud* inspired Schoenberg's *Carre*. It was performed here last Sunday. But that is about as far as the connexion goes.

Delius had taken two episodes from the novel *Niels Lyhne* and spread out their simple story in 11 "pictures": two friends, Niels and Erik fall in love with the same woman, Fennimore; she marries Erik; he succumbs feebly to emotional and artistic disillusionment; Niels takes over as the true friend. Erik dies of drink; Fennimore succumbs to remorse; Niels goes off and finds a new spring love in Gerda.

The key is "pictures"; and Frank Corsaro always stimulated by the visual (think of his Glyndebourne *Love for Three Oranges*) has well night turned the opera into cinema, the music into a sound track. Each exquisitely composed cameo is glimpsed behind a misty gauze screen, fading in and out of Ronald Chase's lush projections of dappled leaves, passing and lowering clouds, glinting water and quivering blossoms. It is a neat and beguiling solution to Delius's desire for naturalism coupled with an insistence and simplicity and uninterrupted flow.

What is more, the obsession with the photographic reinforces the work's underlying ambience. The first tableau significantly shows a slide show in progress: Erik's art is tied to the case; this is a world where nostalgia, commemoration, smother the present, where joy flies on the wings of time. We hear it in the groping irresolution of the music's harmonies and see it through the Edwardian blurred-edged canopies and our modern soft-focus colour postcard equivalent.

Its mesmerizing and deceptive beauty, bound closely with the music's narcotic surge emphasizes, too, the social and emotional isolation of woman in this period: the work is not called *Fennimore and Gerda* for nothing.

"Reality is grey and pitiless", the married Fennimore discovers as from the prison of her own boredom she is delivered first by one man, as a means of finding his own long-lost happiness, then loved by another whom she cannot hope to understand and who in turn is forced to respect to her in a man's dappled unreality.

Whether all this was consciously planned, or not, it

David Bankston, Kathryn Bouley and Stephen Dickson in *Fennimore and Gerda*

certainly provided something to ponder on during 90 long minutes. For the deductions of this production soon pall simply because, sadly perhaps but surely, it calls up for our Pead and Dean generation too many unwanted images and cliché responses.

More important, even for the less jaded, the very lingering tends to weaken an already embarrassingly slow, weak libretto. Continuity is achieved but at the expense of the short, strong emotional impressions given in a series of terse scenes which Delius also required.

These would indeed be impossible when so much of the music's work is done for it, in visual anticipation and aftermath. It is a tougher score and spends less time stating the obvious than this production makes it seem; indeed born-again Delians regard it as

one of his finest scores. Its masterly ease of movement, of textual and harmonic detail and evolution were given full honours in Christopher Keene's exuberant direction of the Scottish Chamber Orchestra.

No less idiomatic and sympathetic to the music's pacing and colour was the singing of Kathryn Bouley as Fennimore, a ripe, malleable soprano intelligently examining a difficult role. The astute vocal characterization of David Bankston's Erik and Stephen Dickson's Niels, too, showed well what this company is made of. It has been good to sample their vigour and initiative even if their Edinburgh programme has shown more of the enterprise than the full substance of Richard Gaddes's American Glyndebourne.

Hilary Finch

Concert

Franz Liszt
CO/Rolla
Albert Hall/Radio 3 & 4

As far as I know, Liszt wrote nothing for the small string ensemble, so it is slightly baffling that the Franz Liszt Chamber Orchestra should be so named. Otherwise, it is hard to find fault with these 17 players from Budapest – including last night's pianist – who for their first appearance at the Proms gave an easily digestible programme of Bartók, Mozart, and Tchaikovsky.

They are directed from the leader's chair by János Rólla, and their togetherness is quite remarkable, allowing them to point rhythms and elucidate counterpoint. The sound they make is neither too rough nor too smooth, and they are obviously well-rehearsed in matters of balance.

This last quality was crucial to

the work, a work perhaps over-rehearsed for being easy in the ear. True, the finale has its panaches of gypsy manner, indeed amounting sometimes to almost outrageous levity, and the music has footholds of diatonic conventionalism to encourage the cautious listener.

Yet this pristine performance stressed aspects of the younger Bartók which are present in the work. The eerie Molto adagio was heard to be not so far removed from the nocturne of the middle quartets, as the occasional gruffness in the outer movements equally reminded one of the Bartók of the 1920s. For all that, it was still a vastly entertaining read.

Mozart, knew as well as anybody how to write music both brilliant and lasting. In his Piano Concerto in E major, K414, (performed without the optional wind parts) Zoltán Kocsis, sharing the direction with Rólla, gave a

Stevie Ray Vaughan The Venue

The recent success of Texas guitarist Stevie Ray Vaughan has been one of the summer's more pleasant surprises. At a time when the charts are full of modish pop songs and hideously insipid soul records it is something of a shock to the cerebral nervous system to be assailed by such a raucous white blues and rock group again.

Vaughan and his group, Double Trouble, are hardly subtle. The young leader seems to have recovered from taking orders from David Bowie (he's featured

player on *Let's Dance*) and is now doing what he's best at, which is playing a fusion of his own material, styled after the manner of T Bone Walker, Albert Collins and Albert King, and that of Jimi Hendrix. Of course, there is nothing particularly original in that, but Vaughan makes no pretence at hiding his roots. He flashes around the stage looking like a Red Indian version of Charles Bronson, pumping out a stream of aggressive bar room blues that he has perfected in a hundred clubs between Austin and Galveston.

Blues purists may shake their heads and mutter into their beer as Vaughan sears into Hendrix numbers like "Voodoo Chile" and "Third Stone from the Sun", but really they are missing the point.

Vaughan's approach is so excessive that it is actually very funny. No other interpretation is relevant as it virtually impossible to experience any kind of genuine blues in the Victoria area.

The rest of Vaughan's set is equally derivative, but no more so than an evening spent in the company of Buddy Guy whose, "Mary Had a Little Lamb" was one of the early highlights.

The rest of the evening was less

substantial. Mozart's *Serenata Notturna*, K239, a curious little piece with prominent role for timpani and for a solo quartet of two violins, viola and double bass, gently led us to the balmy world of Tchaikovsky's Serenade for Strings. No fireworks here, but how refreshing to perceive so many details usually lost in overripe performances.

Stephen Pettitt

Max Bell

Concert

Stephen Pettitt

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Max Bell

Concert

Stephen Pettitt

Divertimento, a work

perhaps over-rehearsed for being

easy in the ear. True, the finale

has its panaches of gypsy man-

ner, indeed amounting some-

times to almost outrageous lev-

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Disinviting

The blame Sir Robin Day attached to Tom Delyell for his embarrassment at the Edinburgh television festival continues to reverberate within the BBC. This week Delyell published his book *A Science Policy for Britain*, the result of work begun at Michael Foot's request in December 1980, when Delyell was Labour's front-bench spokesman on science. It had been arranged that he was to appear on BBC television in Scotland and on the BBC's Radio 4 *Start the Week*. Both arrangements fell through at the last moment. In Scotland Delyell was told, half an hour before he was due, that he was not needed and was advised that the subject would be "stale kale" thereafter. *Start the Week* said they abandoned his appearance because his publishers had failed to telephone. Delyell suspects some connexion in all this, but was not sure as definitively as the Belgrano. The independent LBC have him an hour-long phone-in.

Cry Wolf

Sir John Wolf, the Jewish head of drama at Anglia Television, has been caught in the crossfire between the author Roald Dahl and the state of Israel. The hit series *Tales of the Unexpected* has been banned by Israeli television since Dahl reviewed Tony Clifton's account of the Beirut massacre, *God Cried*, for the *Literary Review*, which is owned by the Palestinian Naim Attallah. The ban is indiscriminate since *Tales of the Unexpected* now has nothing to do with Dahl. Though he wrote and directed the first 22 episodes, these were successfully screened in Israel long ago. Subsequent episodes by other authors do not have Dahl's name on the credits, and he does not earn a penny from them. Dahl thinks the Israeli reaction (which puts him in the same category as the composers Richard Wagner and Richard Strauss) is rather like Nazi book-burning. Wolf, though, says that what Dahl wrote about the death of 25,000 civilians in Lebanon was a "disgusting and scurrilous attack".

Borderline

The idea that the Russians must be competent to tell the difference at night between a Boeing 747 and an RC 135, the military version of the smaller Boeing 707, rather surprises Ian Mather, defence correspondent of *The Observer*. Three years ago he was in an American B52 bomber flying in broad daylight close to the East German border. When the pilot requested permission to enter the exercise area to carry out a simulated bombing raid, he heard the US military ground control reply: "Permission refused, sir. We have a B52 up there". "I am the B52", the pilot answered in exasperation. Afterwards he told Mather he had no idea what caused the confusion, but said: "It happens all the time. A Russian Bear reconnaissance aircraft could fly across Europe and they would think it was an airliner".

BARRY FANTONI



"And how else can I give Mr Andropov a piece of my mind?"

Infernal

With concern over straw and stubble burning at its height, the Government has aborted a research programme that has already shown that the National Farmers Union code on burning is misguided in several respects. The Department of Trade and Industry's Warren Spring Laboratory had been commissioned by the Ministry of Agriculture to research ways of minimizing the nuisance which gives rise to 10,000 complaints a year. The next stage, a series of test burns at 33 pre-treated fields costing £25,000, has been cancelled. This is probably just the Government ill-advisedly clutching at straws to save a bit of money. It is too much to hope, I suppose, that it is a straw in the wind indicating that it might actually ban the whole infernal business next year.

Channel 4 is busy warning people that a programme on literacy advertised for September 19 will in fact be shown on September 12.

Topping the bill

Neil Kinlock, a formidable performer on any stage, was for years the star turn at Tribune meetings during the Labour Party conference, and took cameo parts in the traditional satirical sketches by The Red Kevens. Tonight the tables are turned: the review is performing to raise funds for Kinlock's leadership campaign. The beneficiary is unlikely to take to the stage except for a word of thanks at the end. It is already a sell-out.

A PHSocialite in the country writes that her aunt's next-door neighbour died and was cremated. A few weeks later 30 relatives arrived and dug a circle in the neighbour's small lawn. Just as they started to scatter his ashes on the plot, a gust of wind lifted the entire remains off the fence and deposited them on auntie's line of washing. Now, we wonder, should one behave when one's neighbour blows in so uninvited.

PHS

Make cable pay — on the cheap

by John Howkins

The Government's plans for cable television are based on the well-established idea that people want to watch films at home. American experience and recent research in Britain, while inconclusive on most matters, support this simple conclusion, which is certain to be reinforced at the Cable and Satellite Television (CAST) conference that opens in Birmingham on Monday.

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P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ Telephone: 01-837 1234

ON TO SALFORD

Now that the trade unions have shown the way, the political parties have to prove at their own annual conferences that they too can adapt constructively to the new political landscape. For the unions, it was a painful adjustment, still perhaps accomplished more in the head than in the heart. For the Social Democratic Party, which meets next week in Salford, and for the Liberals, who gather in Harrogate the following week, the new state of affairs is a tantalising one, presenting simultaneously dangers usually associated either with success or with failure.

Votes cast for the Alliance came close to the levels at which the present electoral system may capriciously accord large rewards, but their parliamentary representation is relatively puny. The Social Democrats, with only six seats, will find it particularly challenging to sustain an initiative in the Commons for years on end.

The antics this summer of some Liberal figures must have reminded the SDP that partnership may be a liability as well as a help, and reinforced caution about closer links. But the problem of whether to move into closer association or cherish their separate identities is still the most obvious issue that faces the two parties – though not necessarily the most important one. Their policies are similar, the election necessarily led them to co-ordinate their efforts in the constituencies. The next step

would be to introduce joint selection of candidates for next year's elections to the European Parliament. Local workers in some parts of the country mean to go ahead with joint selection in any case.

The best course would be to avoid imposing rules on a process which must develop naturally or not at all. The situation is reminiscent of the attempts in the 1970s to reunite the Anglican and Methodist Churches. The very prospect of a scheme of union caused many members of both churches to feel that their customs and strongly-held loyalties were threatened.

The abandonment of the scheme enabled churchmen to find their way towards unity at the pace they preferred. SDP leaders are well aware of the dangers, as Dr David Owen makes clear in the interview reported today. Joint selection is strictly incompatible with the SDP's central commitment to "one member one vote", but even so the leadership means next week to oppose equally amendments to the party's declaration on joint selection that would either rule it out or open the way to it other than in "exceptional" cases.

It would be a mistake for the SDP conference to devote too much of its attention to these issues. What the party needs is to present itself to the public as possessing a coherent and distinctive point of view. It has no shortage of declared policies – indeed, the activity of the last

eighteen months has probably left it with ampler sheaves of policy pronouncements than any other party. Much of this is academic, however, and remote from the issues which will be at the forefront of public debate in the coming months. Policy commitments which are too elaborate are apt to become a liability with time. It is important to minimize the policy-lumber while presenting clear relevant comment on immediate issues.

The central issue of national policy remains that of managing the economy, and here the SDP is at its weakest. Its proposals for the control of incomes through a special tax, reaffirmed by Dr Owen yesterday, do not bear the weight placed upon them. On defence, the party as a whole is more seriously infected with unilateralism than Dr Owen would wish – though still much less so than the Liberals. But the most searching policy debate in the months ahead is likely to be over how to reconcile the ideals of the welfare state with the available resources. To many Tories, it seems a simple problem of cutting the coat according to the cloth; to most of the Labour Party, a simple matter of defending threatened social provision. The SDP, whose chosen conference meeting-place implicitly proclaims its sense of how urgent these issues are, should seek to identify priorities and reconcile the conflicting social and economic imperatives.

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FRAGMENTS OF THE FORTIES

Few of Britain's national institutions can have changed as rapidly or as radically in the last five years as British Petroleum, Britain's largest private sector company. Having been goaded into a decisive reappraisal of its role by a combination of Arab nationalism, turbulent oil prices, and global economic recession, a company that was once widely regarded as little more than a rich and benevolent commercial arm of the British Empire abroad has emerged in the early 1980s as one of the most aggressive, cost-conscious and profit-oriented companies in British industry.

It is therefore ironic that BP should have found itself drawn so often into confrontation this year with the government. This week the company has again apparently found itself in the government's bad books with its announcement of an ingenious plan to auction off part of its holding in the Forties field.

Despite the politicians' reservations, in this case it is hard to find much merit in the case

against what BP is proposing. In essence, the company's scheme is to sell the most highly taxed part of the Forties field's production to oil companies which are able to offset drilling expenditure in other parts of the North Sea against the field's profits in a way that BP, which has used up all its relevant tax allowances, is unable to do. As such, it is a legitimate and indeed logical attempt to rationalize the oil industry's holding of North Sea assets in a way that is most beneficial to all the companies concerned. There is no question of the deal being illegal or in any way improper. Many of the beneficiaries will be the very small and independent British exploration companies that took the risk of seeking and developing the oil. To veto the deal simply because it could have a short-term adverse impact on Government oil revenues would be both unsound and inequitable. In this case the loss of revenue is likely to be recovered several times over in later years from the development of other North Sea projects which the more efficient use of oil taxation allowances will allow.

The Government has argued so far merely that it will have to consider the broader implications of the plan, including the impact on the Treasury's likely North Sea revenues. One difficulty is that while nobody disputes that there will be a

short-term loss of revenue to be borne by the Exchequer, nobody can estimate at this stage what the cost will be. Estimates range from £30m to £75m a year over the next three years.

The Government has a proper concern to ensure that the taxpayer is not deprived of his legitimate share of the "economic rent" from what has been a highly profitable exploitation of most North Sea oil fields. It is fair to say that the Forties field, which has long since recovered its costs, is only now producing profit; the question is how the profit should be divided between the nation and the company that took the risk of seeking and developing the oil. To veto the deal simply because it could have a short-term adverse impact on Government oil revenues would be both unsound and inequitable. In this case the loss of revenue is likely to be recovered several times over in later years from the development of other North Sea projects which the more efficient use of oil taxation allowances will allow.

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THE ARMENIAN QUESTION

Earlier this week a split was reported in Asala (Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia), the organization which has carried out most of the terrorist attacks on Turkish diplomats in the last ten years, and also the Orly airport bombing of July 15. This last outrage, in which eight people died, was apparently too much for a "moderate" faction within Asala because of its random nature, like the "moderates", however, continue to regard Turkish diplomats as fair game because they have chosen to become official representatives of a government and a nation that most Armenians hold responsible for denying them their homeland, having formerly de-stroked half their race.

"Even we moderates are not real moderates," a spokesman for this faction had the grace to admit. Certainly the rest of the world is not going to accept them as such. They may choose to regard themselves as at war with Turkey, but if they fight that war on other countries' soil they must expect to be treated as criminals. They also run the risk of attracting suspicion andodium to the Armenian communities in those countries, communities which have hitherto been generally respected and liked.

The Armenians as a nation undoubtedly have a genuine national grievance. What happened to them during and immediately after the first world war constitutes one of the great collective tragedies of this century. It prefigured the later sufferings of both sides in the Arab-Israeli conflict, and sprang from a similar root: the difficulty of reconciling nineteenth-century ideas of nationhood, which assume a common language spoken throughout a common territory, with earlier communal identities defined and cemented by religious belief.

As a people with their own language and identity, Armenians can trace their history back

to the sixth century BC, when they were already living in the mountainous country to the south of the Caucasus and of the eastern end of the Black Sea. Between them and AD 1375 they enjoyed varying degrees of sovereignty within varying borders – the last Armenian state, founded in AD 1080, being located not in Armenia proper but in Cilicia, on the southern coast of Asia Minor. In the nineteenth century, eastern Armenia passed into the hands of the Tsars who were on the whole welcomed by Armenians as fellow-Christian protectors, while western Armenia was part of the disintegrating Ottoman empire, in which so many linguistic and confessional groups overlapped and inter-

mingled. The massacres that resulted, culminating in the appalling genocide of 1915, were the work of Kurds as well as Turks. The planners and organizers, in so far as the thing was planned and organized, were Turks, but the state they ruled did not yet call itself Turkish. The Turkish republic of today was founded on the ruins of the Ottoman Empire, and need not be held responsible for its crimes.

Unhappily, the Turkish government behaves as if it were guilty, obstinately denying the historical facts and even going so far as to censor scholarly works which include maps showing the Armenia of ancient times. Turkish leaders are seemingly haunted by the fear that, if they accord any legitimacy at all to Armenian grievances, a part of eastern Turkey will be amputated and either joined to Soviet Armenia or made into a separate Armenian state.

Such fears are groundless. Neither the demographic nor the geopolitical bases for such an outcome exists. The Kurds, who are still there, may pose a long-term challenge to Turkish sovereignty if their identity and aspirations are treated as incompatible with it. The Armenians no longer can. They have their national home, including their holiest historic sites, in Soviet Armenia, not an ideal arrangement but one that maintains the link between territory and their re-

gion. Armenian terrorism is futile. So is the Turkish attempt to falsify history. Both sides would do better to make up their minds to live with the past, not in it, and to seek a reconciliation based on acceptance.

A better solution, if sustainable, would have been to transform the empire into a multinational state, with citizens of different confessional and linguistic communities co-existing as equals. Many reformers proposed this, but few practical politicians really believed in it, and no statesman emerged capable of putting it into practice. The Turks were unwilling to relinquish supremacy, while they and other Muslims found it difficult to sever the theoretical identification of the state with

Compensation for plane victims

From Mr Keith Evans

Sir, Peter Martin's article (feature, September 3) on the legal implications of the shooting down of the Korean airliner is, I fear, misleading. Speaking with all the authority of an editor of England's leading text book on air law, he states categorically: "every possible step should be taken to avoid the wasteful and destructive litigation already begun in the US".

He says that Korean Air Lines and their insurers ought to be relieved of the heavy financial burden of compensating the victims' families. He suggests that if there is to be any compensation at all it should be got by diplomatic or intergovernmental negotiation.

Two things ought to be made clear. First, the "wasteful and destructive litigation already begun in the US" consists of claims by dependents of dead passengers brought against Korean Air Lines and brought on the basis that the airline was guilty of willful misconduct in allowing its Boeing 747 to be in the danger zone at all.

That airliner was equipped with an inertial navigation system and probably a Loran (long range navigation) system as well. These systems were backed up by the established radio beacons and by Japanese ground radar. It is almost unthinkable that the Boeing could have got into the position it was in unless the pilots steered it there intentionally or were to all intents and purposes asleep at the wheel.

Either way the airline and its insurers would be liable to compensate the victims' dependents. In these circumstances it is difficult to see how or why any lawyer who knows his subject should send away a widow, telling her that she doesn't have a case. She does.

Second, if these dependency claims are successful the damages could be American sized damages and by English standards enormous. The insurers could have to pay very heavily indeed and, as is the almost universal case, it is Lloyd's of London who are the insurers. When, therefore, a distinguished English solicitor uses your column to castigate the American claims as "wasteful and destructive litigation" without referring to the other side of the coin the record clearly needs to be set straight.

Yours faithfully,
KEITH EVANS,
1 Gray's Inn Square, WC1.
September 8.

From Mrs Elizabeth Young

Sir, The Soviet authorities are claiming the right to shoot down aircraft that "violate the Soviet State border". It is, of course, internationally recognized that Soviet airspace consists of that above the Soviet Union's land areas and its territorial waters, and that within it Soviet sovereignty obtains.

But, if the Soviet Union are indeed going to shoot down all "intruders" into that airspace, they must surely make quite clear where it begins. This they do not do: the actual extent of "internal waters" that they claim for their many thousand mile long Arctic coast is not known internationally; nor, consequently, is the outer edge of their territorial sea known either – only that it is 12 miles further out.

The reason for their silence on this matter is that they would like to claim larger areas of the Arctic Ocean than international law probably allows.

Yours etc,
ELIZABETH YOUNG,
100 Bayswater Road, W2.
September 8.

EEC expenditure

From Mr Stanley Budd

Sir, Can Sir John Aycland (September 2) be more explicit? In Scotland we are very proud of how European Community aid is used, and more than glad to investigate criticism.

But I have no record of EEC aid for river banking work in the north of Scotland costing either £180,000 or £120,000. Nor does the Scottish Office.

If Sir John is writing of work at Achabinburn, in Sutherland, the only project I have been able to trace which resembles his description, I fear he has been sadly misinformed.

The total cost of the scheme was £37,000, not £180,000. It was not borne by the EEC but, very largely, by the Crofters' Commission – which, of course, receives help, indirectly, from various Community sources.

Thirty-seven acres, not three acres were involved. The operation was for reclaiming, as well as preserving agricultural land.

In short, unless Sir John has somewhere else in mind, your readers have been sold down the river.

Yours etc,
STANLEY BUDD,
Representative for Scotland,
Commission of the European
Communities,
7 Alva Street, Edinburgh.

Belt-pinchings

From the President of the Royal Town Planning Institute

Sir, I most heartily support Mr Oliver Smedley's desire (August 23) to see cities which contain green areas either in formal urban spaces like squares or, informally, in parks and gardens. In the words of the old Arabic proverb: "You don't build just with bricks and mortar; you also use sky, greenery and water".

On the other hand, Mr Smedley is sadly mistaken in his view of green belts. The role which these have played in conserving open countryside around our major cities and larger towns is not of enormous importance in agriculture and landscape resource terms, but it also preserves the integrity of many smaller free-standing market towns and small villages which might well otherwise have been submerged in urban sprawl.

Vital need for alternative energy

From Professor E. Arthur Bell

Sir, In opening the World Petroleum Congress, his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales made a plea for the development of new sources of energy. This theme was taken up by Mr C. D. Masters, of the US Geological Survey, and your own Energy Correspondent referred (report, September 1) to estimates that the world's oil could run out in 60 years.

Oil is more than a source of energy, however. The organic compounds in oil and coal are the raw materials of much of our chemical industry.

Green plants are the only organisms capable of utilising atmospheric carbon dioxide for the synthesis of organic compounds.

Coal and oil are both of biological origin and the organic compounds in them owe their existence, directly or indirectly, to the photosynthetic capacity of countless generations of long-dead plants.

Before the industrial revolution man lived within the world's income. His numbers and standards of living were sustained and constrained by the capacity of green plants, fuelled by sunlight, to turn carbon dioxide into food and firewood.

When James Watt developed the steam engine he opened the world's savings bank and showed us how to spend the money: the coal and oil that had been accumulating over hundreds of millions of years. By

using this capital at an ever-increasing rate, we have raised food production and living standards in the developed world and population levels almost everywhere. In 1800, the world population was 1,000 million; it is now approaching 5,000 million.

When the savings provided by these long-dead plants are finally exhausted, whether in 60 years or 100 years, we shall be dependent on the living plants, not only for our greatly inflated food requirements, but also for the chemical intermediates, solvents, drugs, plastics, insecticides, fungicides and all other products which we have come to expect from our coal and oil-based industry.

It is imperative that we develop alternative energy sources; it is equally imperative that we halt the wholesale destruction of the world's remaining forests and wilderness areas (an area of tropical rain forest approximately equivalent to that of England and Wales is being cut down every year) and exercise responsibility in the conservation and cultivation of our ultimate resource, the plant kingdom.

If we fail in either task, there will be nowhere to turn when the oil runs out.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,
E. ARTHUR BELL, Director,
Royal Botanic Gardens,
Kew,
Richmond,
Surrey.

Redundant church

From Sir John Barnes

Sir,

Pace Mr Stamp (feature, August 29) air tests were taken at St Wilfrid's, Brighton, in 1978 and 1979. They showed that, while there was no immediate health danger, the ceiling had deteriorated between the two tests and was a real potential danger.

Analysis of the asbestos coating also showed that its bonding was failing, probably through mould caused by condensation. So "sealing in by paint" is unlikely to succeed.

But asbestos is not the only problem. A site far from the town centre, lack of parking facilities, an inadequate heating system, as well as the cost of repairs, have all deterred potential users.

The Thirties Society has a special

interest in St Wilfrid's, consecrated in 1933. The Church must take a wider view. It is not an architectural pressure group. Its values cannot be primarily artistic. Its resources must be devoted, not to bricks and mortar, however elegant, but to the religious needs of its clergy and people. Of course, it must also care for its buildings, but even then for those which are needed and used, not those which are redundant.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN BARNES, Chairman,
Chichester Diocesan Redundant
Churches Uses Committee,
Hampshire Lodge,
Hursley, Hampshire, SO21 5JL.

Motorway accidents

From Mr Stephen Plowden and Mr Mayer Hillman

Sir, Professor Cantilli's letter (August 27) gives the impression that the 55 mph speed limit in the United States between 1973 and 1974, which amounted to more than 9,000, was due to the imposition of the speed limit. Other countries which lowered their speed limits following the 1973 oil crisis have had similar experiences.

In New Zealand speed limits on rural roads were reduced from 60

mph or, more commonly, 55 mph to 50 mph. The trend of fatalities on these roads had been upwards, but in the 12 months following the change in speed limits they fell by 37 per cent.

It is, nevertheless, quite true that the limits are frequently disregarded; if compliance could be assured, the results would no doubt be much more favourable. There seems to be no reason why vehicles capable of travelling substantially faster than the national limit should be permitted at all and advances in micro-electronics should make the automatic enforcement of lower limits feasible and cheap.

This is a neglected topic which would repay detailed technical investigation.

Yours faithfully,
STEPHEN PLOWDEN
MAYER HILLMAN,
Policy Studies Institute,



COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

BALMORAL CASTLE

September 9: The Princess of Wales this morning visited The Cobridge Training Workshop, Hagnall Road, and The Cobridge Project Office, Main Street, Cobridge, Lanchester.

Her Royal Highness, attended by Miss Anne Beckwith-Smith travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight.

By command of The Queen, the

Viscount Boyne (Lord in Waiting) was present at Heathrow Airport, London this morning upon the Arrival of The President of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma and Madame San Yu and welcomed their Excellencies on behalf of Her Majesty.

The Princess of Wales accompanied by the Prince of Wales, Patron of the Malcolm Sargent Cancer Fund for Children, will attend a carol concert in aid of the Free Trade Hall, Manchester, on December 20.

Birthdays

TODAY: Mr Thomas Allen, 39; Major-General Sir Maurice Dowse, 84; the Earl of Enniskillen, 65; Sir William Fellowes, 84; Miss Judy Geeson, 35; Professor C. H. M. Gill, 62; Mr David Hare, 44; Sir Harry Haze, 59; Mr Niall MacCormac, QC, 67; Mr Norman Morris, 52; Mr Justice Nolan, 55; Lord O'Neill of the Maine, 69; Mr Arnold Palmer, 54; General Sir Antony Read, 70; Dame Betty Ridley, 74; Sir Edward Sayers, 81; Sir Norman Steelhorn, QC, 74; Sir Rupert Speer, 73; Mr Gwen Watford, 46; Professor Cyril Welch, 75; Sir George Wilson, 88.

TOMORROW: Professor Norman Ashton, 70; Mrs Justice Booth, 50; Sir Austin Bide, 68; the Very Rev Hugh Douglas, 72; Lord Gibson-Watt, 65; Mr Erno Goldfinger, 81; Sir Barrie Heath, 67; Sir John Johnson, 77; the Very Rev Dr Marcus Knight, 80; Mr Richard Lindley, 29; Sir Patrick Mayne, QC, 76; Sir George Vasey-Ardall; Sir Robert Walpole, 52; Major-General F. D. Rome, 78; Sir Francis Rundall, 75; the Right Rev J. V. Taylor, 59; Mr Roger Utley, 34.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr P. M. Bradford and Miss S. G. Tully

The engagement is announced between Paul, elder son of Mr and Mrs C. M. N. Bradford, of Cambridge, and Sarah, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs W. M. Tully, of New Delhi, and London.

Mr S. A. Innes and Miss E. J. McInnes

The engagement is announced between Simon, eldest son of Mr B. S. Innes, of Highgate, and Mrs F. A. Ashton, of Marborough, Devon, and Emma, elder daughter of Mr M. T. McInnes, of Holland Park, and Mrs S. A. Dorn, of Harrow-on-the-Hill.

Dr S. J. Jennings and Miss F. E. Heming

The engagement is announced between Stephen Francis, only son of Mr and Mrs F. G. Jennings, of Portsmouth, Hampshire, and Frances Beth, only daughter of Mr and Mrs R. Heming, of Plymouth. Rev Christopher Courtland officiated.

Mr M. B. Mottershead and Miss H. E. Taylor-Montford

The engagement is announced between Mark, eldest son of Mr and Mrs Brian Mottershead, of Nantwich, Cheshire, and Heather, only daughter of Mrs Pamela Taylor, and Mr Brian Mottershead, of Congleton, Cheshire.

Bryanston School

Autumn Term begins today. Mr T. D. Wheare takes up his appointment as headmaster.

There are 390 boys and 190 girls in the school. B. M. Teale is head boy and E. Labovitch senior girl. The Bryanston School choral society will perform Stravinsky's *Symphony of Psalms* and Berlioz's *La Damnation de Faust* on November 19. The exams are from October 22 to 30 and term ends December 15.

Caterham School

Autumn Term begins on September 7. Mr F. Hayes has taken over as Housemaster of Harestone. D. Gasper is the senior prefect and J. A. Charlief captain of rugby.

The Old Caterhamians' dinner will be held at the school on October 21 and Founder's Day is October 22 when the Rev Dr Kenneth Slack, Director of Christian Aid, is the visiting speaker.

See *How They Run* will be performed on December 7 to 10 and the carol service is on December 11. Term ends on December 13.

Rugby School

Autumn Term started on Thursday, September 8. C. J. R. Smith is head of school. C. A. S. Patrick and J. G. A. Squire are deputy heads of school. P. J. Leaver is captain of rugby football. Mr J. Marshall has succeeded Mr J. Lee as second master. Mr M. Lee has succeeded Mr J. C. Marshall as Housemaster of School House and Mr T. R. Richards has succeeded Mr J. Inglis as Housemaster of Cotton House. Term ends on December 16.

Latest wills

Sir Gerald Allen of Euston, East Sussex, Governor of Malta from 1949-1954 and Governor of the Gold Coast from 1947-1949, left estate valued at £78,375 net.

Mr Peter Wayne Middlebrook, of Braxton, Selby, North Yorkshire, left estate valued at £711,278 net.

Mr Everett John Partridge, farmer of Karsney, Suffolk, left estate valued at £248,762 net.

Other estates include (not, before tax paid):

Eriksson, Mrs Blanche of Sutton, Surrey — £26,428.

Cawdron, Mrs Dorothy Hilda, late of Wimbledon, south-west London — £12,725.

Gayer, Dr Joseph, of Barnes, south-west London — £748,308.

Malai, Lady Ram Saheli, of Mordake, south-west London, estate in England and Wales — £249,433.

Prusa, Mr Laurence Louis, of St John's Wood, north-west London — £279,834.

Smith, Mrs Elizabeth Dorothy, of Malvern, Worcestershire — £246,272.

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Travel: Roots and peanuts in The Gambia; Fare deals; a trek through Tuscany; Collecting: Old postcards; Eating Out; and Drink

Values: Double glazing; Seeing through the sales talk; Shopfront: Bags and nighties; In the Garden: Laying a lawn

Review: Paperbacks of the month, including new cookbooks; Critics' choice of what's on in the Theatre and at the Galleries

Preview: Films, Music, Dance, Films on TV; Prize concise crossword; Family Life; Bridge; Chess; and The Week Ahead

THE TIMES Saturday

10-16 SEPTEMBER 1983 A WEEKLY GUIDE TO LEISURE, ENTERTAINMENT AND THE ARTS

Playing with fire, tampering with history

In the heart of rural Yorkshire the wargamers gather to reenact Waterloo. Can Bonaparte beat the British, or will Wellington win again? Peter Waymark reports

Napoleon's last bid for glory has got off to a cracking start. The British forces under the Duke of Wellington, having landed at Ostend and Antwerp and advanced towards Paris, have been engaged near Mons and repelled. Wellington has been forced back to Brussels.

Even more heartening for the French, the Prussian army coming down from Namur has been routed with appalling casualties. The latest estimates are 15,000 dead and the Prussians are no longer a significant force in the campaign. As Napoleon sits to write his despatches he can afford a smile of satisfaction.

But he knows that he still has a formidable task. The Russians are advancing from the east and even if the French beat them, which seems unlikely, there are still the Austrians. Meanwhile, Wellington is busy reorganizing his forces to the north.

The only hope is to pick off the enemy forces one by one. If the Russians can be conquered, the Austrians may not have the stomach to go on. But Napoleon, interviewed later by our correspondent, is gloomy: "We could have won, given the right circumstances, but it looks like a very bad cause now".

Such is Brussels, for the moment remote from the action, the Duke of Wellington is quietly confident of an allied victory. Though a weak Anglo-Dutch division is being badly mauled by three divisions of the French Imperial Guard, the engagement is buying time for the slow-moving Russians to advance.

The decisive battle is about to be joined near Soissons. On the one side the French, on the other the Russians and the Anglo-Dutch with the Austrians coming up in the rear. It looks as if Wellington and his men will hardly be needed.

As most schoolboys know, it did not happen like that. In the real battle of June 1815, Wellington with not inconsiderable help from the Prussians, was the hero of the allied victory and the name which everyone remembers is not Soissons but Waterloo.

What we are witnessing is a 1983 recreation of the Napoleonic wargame, played by wargamers. For these enthusiasts fighting a battle means poring over special soldiers one inch high, deployed on a terrain of chipboard painted green and brown to look like countryside, with Polyfilla roads and rubberized horse-hair trees.

They are playing on what is claimed to be the biggest

After-breakfast battles and midnight mêlées

wargames layout in the world: two tables 30ft by 6ft with a gap in the middle which represents the river. The battles, which can spread over several days, are evenly fought. The wargamers assemble at 9.30 in the morning, lunch is usually a snack in the hand; they come back after dinner and have been known to sit through the night.

Ten players are acting out Napoleon's last stand, five on the French side and five for the allies. Each takes the part of a commander. "Napoleon" is Wyn Lloyd Jones, aged 23, from Bangor in North Wales, and he has joined the others for a wargames holiday run by Peter Gilder, a former RAF pilot.

It is his fifth visit, a chance to share his hobby with like types. Though he has his own terms of hygiene and plays at the University of North Wales wargames club, opponents are not always easy to come by. But if he is reduced to playing on his own, there is a Solo Wargames Society to advise him.

Playing Wellington is Richard Mornil, a 17-year-old student from Hull. His pull into wargames was a fascination from a very early age, with military history. He enters the fray with an advantage since he has a Napoleonic layout at home across which many a shot has been exchanged with a willing father.

The epic battle is unfolding behind a 300-year-old whitewashed building called The Enchanted Cottage. Peter Gilder's name near Scarborough. He was in the RAF for 12 years, then went into the aircraft industry, and he came to wargames late and by accident. Recuperating from a broken leg, he happened to read an article in *Wargames* magazine, Don Fetherston, and was hooked.

That was around 1960, when wargaming was a much smaller activity than it has since become. As Gilder puts it: "If you played with my soldiers, it was not something you talked to your neighbour about". To get a game with Fetherston, he travelled all the way from Llanidloes to Southampton. This led to a second road - the board game - which was

Hard lessons to learn at Potsdam

battle of Gettysburg played by Edward Woodward and adversary in the film of *Calderon*; then the Second World War, with the D-Day action generally considered to provide the best game; and finally the ancients - Greeks, Romans, Persians, Egyptians.

The games start from the actual troop deployments and proceed according to a detailed book of rules devised by Gilder. The rules for the Napoleonic battles run to 62 pages but, you are assured, are not nearly as complicated as they look. Depending, largely, on the skill of the players, history can be rewritten. In a wargame, it is quite possible for Napoleon to outlast the Duke of Wellington.

Infantry, cavalry and artillery move according to the book, their progress measured with a ruler. On Gilder's terrain, the ground scale is 6ft to 100 yards, and one figure stands for 20 men. Casualties are inflicted, prisoners are taken and morale scored for gallantry, even such intangibles as morale.

The rules set out a series of probabilities, based on the best available records. They lay down, for instance, that an attack by a certain number and type of troops, using particular weapons, will, on average, result in X number of casualties. But to make the game more interesting and to introduce an element of chance, dice are thrown to establish whether, on this occasion, casualties come average (signified by a throw of three or four), or greater (five or six) or less (one or two). Dice are also used to work out the state of morale, a fine tuning of such elements as number of casualties, proximity of the enemy and amount of cover.

The simulation of battle is probably as old as warfare itself and is the basis of one of the most enduring of all games, chess. The modern hobby of wargaming can, however, be attributed - if indirectly - to some other than Napoleon and his defeat of the Prussian army.

Starting from these reverses, the Prussian officers sat down in their staff college in Potsdam and tried to work out where they had gone wrong. They did so by means of the *Kriegsspiel*, the direct German translation of "wargame", setting out blocks of wood on tables of sand.

The *Kriegsspiel* became a serious aid to military training in the Prussian army and as officers left the service, they took the principles with them and played for fun. This, in turn, gave a boost to the manufacture of German toy soldiers, acknowledged to be the best in the world.

In Britain the hobby was stimulated by two famous literary figures. During the early 1880s, while convalescing at Dover, Robert Louis Stevenson played out battles using toy soldiers, on a map chalked on an attic floor, with his stepson, Lloyd Osborne, who later described the games in a magazine article.

Then in 1913 H. G. Wells published a book called "Little Wars" and subtitled "a game for boys from 12 years of age to 150 and for that more intelligent sort of girls who like boys' games and books". It was one of the first attempts in English to lay down coherent rules for wargaming. Wells based his game on colonial warfare, with mock cannon fire.

The revision against war after the 1914-18 conflict put the hobby back for a time and it took the Second World War to encourage a revival. In the United States army, staff officers staged mock-ups of tactical and strategic scenarios using maps and numbered pieces of cardboard, and after the war hundreds of officers continued to work out such manoeuvres on their own.

This led to a second road - the board game - which was



OFF TO WAR

National Wargames Championships

This annual event, the eighteenth, takes place next weekend in Nottingham. There will be 88 players, one of whom will emerge as the "champion of champions". The periods covered are ancient, medieval, sixteenth century, Napoleonic, American Civil War, South World War and modern. Victoria Leisure Centre, Nottingham (0602 55694). Sat and Sun, 10am-5pm. Adults £1, children, students and pensioners 60p (£1.50 and £1 for the two days).

Games Day

The emphasis is on

board and figure variety are also

represented, and the idea is to

encourage spectators to take part.

Royal Horticultural Society New Hall, Greycourt Street, London SW1. Nov 4, 10.30am-5pm and Nov 5, 10am-5pm. Admission £1.25 per day. Organized by Games Workshop (741 3445).

Armageddon '83

A military fair,

featuring wargames from ancient

Egypt to the present day; displays

of military models, uniforms and

Enchanted Cottage, Felton, Scarborough (0723 891052)

Shop: Games Centre, 22 Oxford Street, London W1. Branches at 141 New Street, Birmingham; 52/53 Western Road, Brighton; 31 Lister Gate, Nottingham.

Games Workshop, 1 Deling Road, London W6. Branches at Unit 37, West Court Shopping Centre, Birmingham; 143 Grosvenor Way, Arndale Centre, Manchester; 41a Broadwalk, Broadmarsh Centre, Nottingham.

Magazines: Military Modelling and Miniature Wargames

concentrate on modelling and figure games;

White Dwarf and *Imagine* cat-

mainly for role-playing enthusiasts.

Board games are covered by the

American *Strategy and Tactics*.

A fourth type of war game is starting to appear and that is the computer simulation. A market that is sure to grow with the upsurge in home computers, it can already boast such titles as *Tigers in the Snow* (Eastern front from *The Longest Day*, based on the D-Day landings), has a map board 7ft by 5ft, with 4,000 pieces. It takes several weeks to play.

In the late 1960s a third strand was added. Playing a medieval figure game at Lake Geneva in Wisconsin, one Gary Gygax found himself identifying not with an entire army but with a particular character who stood out above the rest. From this emerged the role-playing game, now the fastest growing type. The most famous example is *Dungeons and Dragons*.

Role-playing games crossed the Atlantic mainly through university contacts and there is hardly a university in Britain today that does not have either a wargames or a *Dungeons and Dragons* society. Sales of such games have been rising by 30 to 50 per cent a year since they first began to take off in the mid 1970s.

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ADULTS: Small (32in-34in), Medium (36in-38in), Large (40in-42in), Extra Large (44in-46in) @ £9.95 each.

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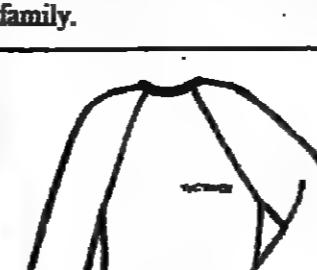
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THE TIMES



Water work: Gambian girls carry buckets from the well; visitors bask on near-deserted white sand

Robin Laurance unwinds in The Gambia, where you get your money back if the sun doesn't shine

Back to the roots in a peanut republic

From our vantage point on the upper deck of the Barra ferry, there seemed little doubt that the next nest peanut would sink the lighter. But as we looked on to the little jetty, still the nuts scurried and jumped along the conveyor belt and spewed out from the funnel into the overladen vessel. And still the lighter stayed afloat.

Like Jimmy Carter, The Gambia makes its money from peanuts. The country's solitary mill, whose appetizing fragrance had filled our nostrils the day before, was across the mouth of the Gambia river, and no lighterman worth his salt was going to preside over a half-empty vessel. The dolphins which dip their way up and down the river must be used to seeing huge mounds of nuts apparently floating across their path.

This tiny peanut republic - a

narrow finger of land which stretches 300 miles along the Gambia river - has a population of about a million run by a golf-playing president, two wives, who graduated from Glasgow University as a vet. (The fact that Sir Dawda Jawara is still president is due largely to prompt action by his friends in Senegal aided by two gentlemen from our own Special Air Service, who put down an attempted coup while the president and wife number one were in London for the wedding of the Prince and Princess of Wales.)

While peanuts remain the mainstay of the country's economy, there is another commodity which very considerable potential is still only cautiously being exploited. For five months in the year, the sun shines - and shines. So constant is the climate between

December and April that one travel company even offers its customers a refund if the sun should ever fail to appear. (One hotel assistant manager swears that a Scottish family took it in turns to stay awake during the afternoon siesta just in case a cloud came over.)

And what makes The Gambia

even more attractive as a destination for winter sunshine is its location in the same time zone as Britain, which means the six-hour direct flight which leaves London after breakfast delivers you in time for tea with only the mildest ill-effects.

With still only a dozen hotels,

long stretches of clean white sand cooled by the occasional palm tree remain almost deserted even at the height of the season. You meet few Europeans when you tread the cobbled pavements of Banjul; and on the banks of the bolongs among the mangrove swamps, the pelicans, ospreys, herons, egrets and storks seem little troubled by their infrequent visitors. My wife, who wears the binoculars in our family, reported seeing pelicans, ospreys, purple herons, pied kingfishers and sky-blue Abyssinian rollers during one short sojourn. And we had only to sit in the hotel garden to watch the smart-crested hoopoes and the brilliantly coloured fire finches, and to listen to the flocks of crows arguing noisily in the trees.

It was the Scandinavians who

first put The Gambia on the tourist map - and very neatly wiped it straight off again. The first of the packaged sun-seekers unwrapped themselves completely on the beaches and made only the barest concessions to

modesty when venturing into town. The mulahs - for Islam had stood firm against the onslaught of missionary zeal that had accompanied the Christian colonizers - feared greatly for the moral wellbeing of their people and pleaded with the government to instigate an immediate cover-up or to send the foreign bodies home again.

The government, desperate for

every cent of foreign exchange it could get its hands on, forced a compromise with the result that modesty now prevails in town and bare breasts are confined to hotel pools and adjacent beaches.

But while the Europeans began

slowly to focus their attention on this new-found holiday location, it was to a black American to thank. The Gambia into the public eye. With nothing better to do one wet afternoon, a one-time coastguard officer called Alex Haley set about tracing his family tree. He found its roots 12 years later on the banks of the Gambia river and proceeded to give millions of television viewers to their sets for the *Roots* series.

Juffure is where Kunta Kinte, Juffure's great-great-great grandfather, is supposed to have lived, although the evidence for this is not strong. The village is the smart-crested hoopoes and the brilliantly coloured fire finches, and to listen to the flocks of crows arguing noisily in the trees.

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TRAVEL/2

Edited by Shona Crawford Poole

Following, almost, in the footsteps of Hilaire Belloc (left), Richard Wilson set out to walk the 140 miles from Siena to Rome. But he had not bargained for the wayside attractions

Trek through Tuscany

David Hart

We were a curious couple, of course: no one walks in Tuscany unless he is broke or bonkers. My wife's shorts are the ultimate in chic and, while my shorts are not much to write home about, my rucksack is decidedly up-market. Broke, clearly, we were not, so...

No one minded though. It was friendliness all the way, and we could have been in a sorry state if we had accepted half the invitations to stop for "a little glass".

At a farm near La Capaccia we asked the beaming signora if there was a way through the woods towards the south. "Yes," she said, "but you will never find it." And she called to her son: "Stefano, stir your bones and show our visitors the way to Perello." She was right - we would never have found it, but Stefano led us half a mile through the undergrowth.

"Watch out for vipers", he warned, but we didn't see any - not that day, at least. We saw frogs though: a small pondful of them, giant, green ones belching viscously while they waited for their offspring to sprout legs. And after the rainstorms there were traffic jams of snails and the folk were out collecting them for the pot. In the beech-woods high above the Lago di Vico there were moths galore, brilliant blue with pure white spots on their wings and ostentatious gold rings round their elongated bodies. And where the moths were, there were the wild strawberries.

Occasionally there were families of pheasant or a pair of pigeons but always there were cuckoos. Every Italian is a "hunter" which means that anything that flies is game for the pot, but perhaps cuckoos are exempt. We saw more bird-life in the towns than in the country, so maybe even in Italy you cannot blast off in the market-square.

Oh yes! The markets! Soon after dawn the trestle tables are laden with the fat aubergines, the tiny peaches, and the shiny black berries specially designed for us eat on the march: spitting out stones without interrupting our stride.

Where does it go, this mass of produce, so fresh and so cheap? It rarely found in the hotels and restaurants. Mind you, once we had put away those enormous bowls of home-made tagliatelle or *farfalle alla panna* there was not much room for anything else, especially at the friendly Hotel del Bosco at Castagnago where we were rash enough to mention that the long day's walk had sharpened our appetites.

The double portions went down a treat to the accompaniment of the local *wino normale* which, in most hostilities, appears on the table in apparently limitless quantities and adds nothing to the unbelievably modest bill. My wife is still raving - but the rest of the charming



Hotel Giglio at Montalcino, and I do recall that we got through quite a lot of it.

You have to be careful, though. Booze accelerates dehydration and you need to drink tubfuls of water if you are hiking any distance in the heat. At Montefiascone they boast of the German bishop Fugger who came for a short visit, got hooked on the local wine, and settled down to drink himself to death.

This cautionary tale played no part in our decision to stay at Montefiascone only as long as it took to enjoy the view from the top of the old town and to eat delectable ice-cream on the stone seats on either side of the entrance arch. Then we pressed on to reach Viterbo in time for dinner at the attractive-looking *da Ciro* in the via La Fontaine where our evening was ruined by the surly harried ever to don waitress apron. It took a good night's sleep at the very reasonable Hotel Tuscia and a dose of the breathtaking Piazza San Lorenzo for us to admit that Viterbo was, after all, worth a visit.

We need not have bothered about Bolsena: we are not keen on lake-side resorts with seedy pizza stalls and modern hotels, overpriced by Tuscan standards and well stocked with bottles from the Rhine and the Moselle. The lake is certainly lovely but it is best seen from the hills, where there are miles of olive orchards and no pizza stalls.

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The guide-book missed us about Sutri: it is a beautiful little town

Beryl Downing on the best way to go about securing yourself an airtight deal

Double-glazing: Seeing through sales talk

Cowboys may have disappeared from the cinema screen but they are alive and well and selling double glazing. They all want a stake in a market which is likely to top £500m this year and, just like the movies, it is not all that easy to tell the goodies from the baddies.

Only one thing is certain - anyone considering double glazing should do the fact-finding now. September is discount month with several companies and there is nothing to be gained by waiting until November draughts start caving through the cracks.

There are three main considerations. Is it safe? What will it achieve? What does it cost?

How safe?

Until recently few householders would have put safety first - it simply was not considered until

the Greater London Council Fire Brigade's advertising campaign showed a woman trying to escape from a burning room and failing to break the double glazing with a chair.

The fire brigade emphasize that their main aim is not to condemn double glazing but to make people aware of the dangers of the type of sealed double glazing units that DIY enthusiasts are most likely to install because of simplicity and economy.

They mounted the campaign after attending three fires involving fixed double glazing in two weeks. Two resulted in death, the third in severe burns. In the last case the fire had started in a sofa and a couple had carried it out into the hall. They were unable to get it further so it blocked their escape route and when the fire spread back into the living room, their only means of escape was

the window. Not only were they unable to break the fixed glazing, but the firemen had difficulty getting through the two panes from the outside.

So, the first and most important lesson is that you should always make sure your double glazing will open or can be lifted off quickly and easily. It is going to cost more but the cost of a life is not something that you can put on your income tax return while the cost of double glazing can be added to your mortgage.

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How effective?

Next, what will double glazing achieve? The claims are elimination of draughts, reduction of heat loss and therefore lower fuel bills, increase in comfort and living space, reduction in condensation and noise, deterrent against burglars, elimination of decorative and maintenance (with uPVC

with preservative and needs regular decoration.

Aluminium frames: These are the most popular type of double glazing with about 90 per cent of the market, although Zenith who supply both aluminium and uPVC estimate that by 1986 uPVC will have 60 per cent. The disadvantages are the likelihood of corrosion and condensation. Do not buy solid aluminium extruded frames which are the worst insulators. Demand extrusions with a thermal break. If you still have problems it is likely to be due to bad fitting. Most aluminium frames need a wood sub-frame which may eventually rot. You cannot fit aluminium directly into brickwork. The advantages are that aluminium is stronger for its weight than uPVC or a slimmer frame will do the same job and will look more like the original timber frame.

uPVC (unplasticized polyvinyl chloride). This is an up-and-coming contender. The disadvantages are that some forms are instantly recognizable as plastic because of the relatively bulky appearance, although the new generation "slimline" frames are becoming much neater. They are expensive and only replacement windows are available, not secondary glazing. The advantages are that they require absolutely no maintenance and they can be fitted into brickwork without a sub-frame.

Secondary glazing: This involves a second pane of glass in its own frame which is fixed and can slide horizontally or vertically to allow the existing window to be opened and it must be easily removable.

There are two main types of double glazing.

Replacement windows: These are sealed units consisting of two sheets of glass spaced apart and thermally sealed. They can be opened like single glazed windows or on the tilt-and-turn system for easy cleaning.

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Secondary glazing: This involves a second pane of glass in its own frame which is fixed and can slide horizontally or vertically to allow the existing window to be opened and it must be easily removable.

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REVIEW Paperbacks of the month

From ancient Roman temples to modern urban decay, contrasting views of London reveal a tale of two cities

Picturing the past frame by frame

This book is superb cinema. It starts by whisking us up over London, to dwell at length on what, from this height, appears an unprepossessing landscape, redeemed by the great river cranking lazily and extravagantly out to sea.

It plunges us down into the excavation of the Temple of Mithras. It ruses us along past the royal menagerie at the Tower of London to the murder of Wat Tyler, the building of Westminster Hall, and the gaily coloured tournament to mark the birth of a son to Henry VIII.

It allows real Londoners to pick their way through the streets of the Elizabethan city on which every check-by-jowl house was illustrated. It closes us in the corrupt and somewhat spooky atmosphere of the Court of Wards and Liveries. One last look at Old St Paul's, then plague! fire! rebuilding! But who is this we see in the stocks? It is Titus Oates, looking

London: 2,000 years of a city and its people by Felix Barker and Peter Jackson (Macmillan Papermac, £9.95)

as silly as his name. Squares spring up, London Bridge falls down, and in Russell Street Boswell meets Dr Johnson, we presume.

It is a sumptuous piece of modern book production, marshalling over 1,000 plates elegantly and generously. Image succeeds image in an exhilarating cavalcade. It may be me, but I do not feel it contains much of the London I know. That is partly because the illustrations are nearly all taken from contemporary sources – manuscripts, oil paintings, prints. They all look so new. Take the Caxton Street conspiracy: the print shows the stable in which the conspirators met about as clean as a teashop in Bath. Equally, early nineteenth-century aquatints of the docks

show them as a vision of order and seamlessness. It is only with the twentieth century that the grim and grit that is an inescapable part of urban life starts coming through. But the twentieth century comes at the end of a long and eventful show; credits roll, the lights go up, because really, children, you have seen quite enough already. Well, I can see the engraving.

One thing I love about the book is that, despite the thoroughly modern production techniques, the organization is almost Victorian. History is told through pictures, and the pictures are chosen for anecdote. It is not strictly relevant to the development of the metropolis that Earl Ferrers, who shot his steward, was the last nobleman to suffer a felon's death, but I am glad to know, and I must say there is a certain fascination in seeing him in his coffin, propped up vertically against a table for a better view.

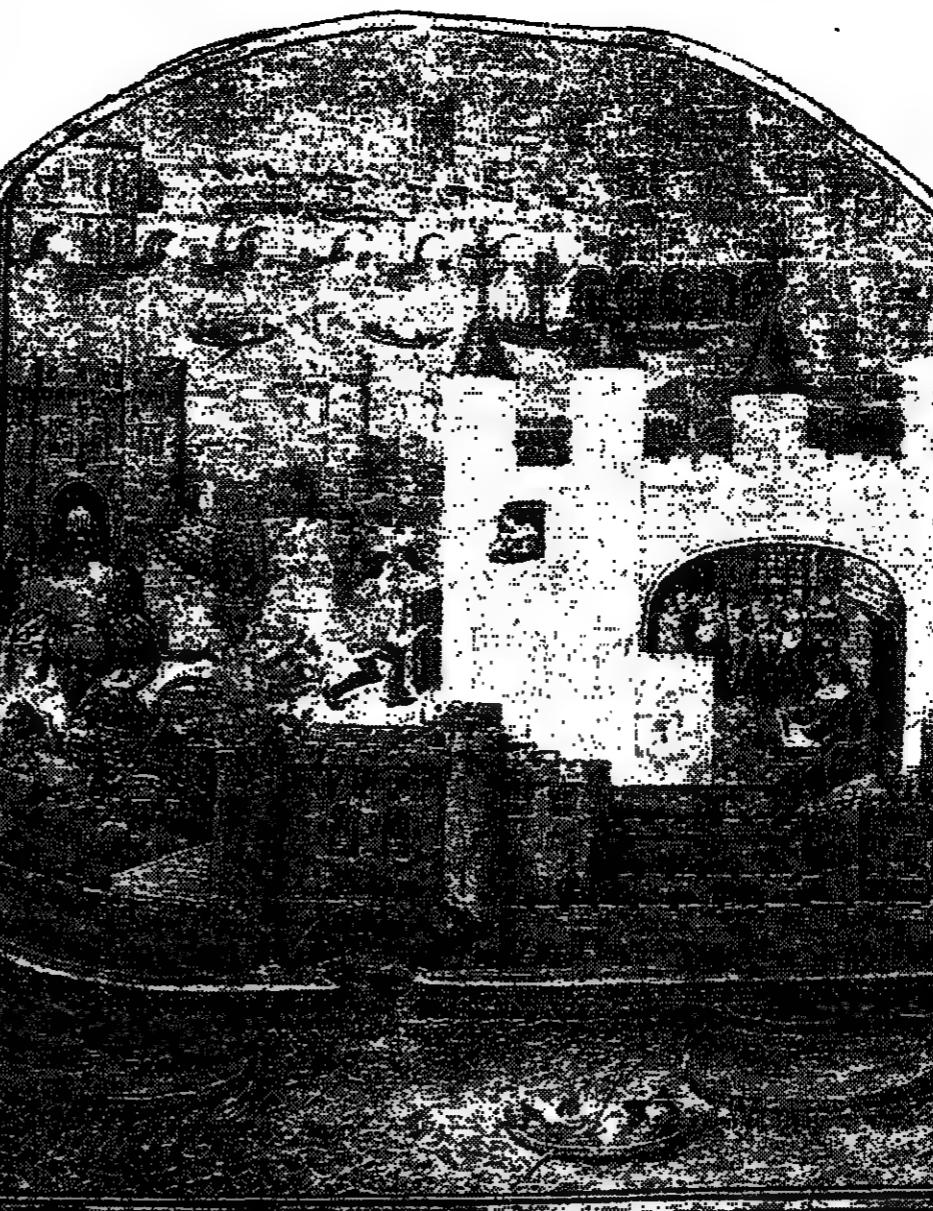
The Berners Street hoax, in which some wit had quantities of unwanted goods delivered to an unsuspecting householder, does not seem a real wow, but how lovely Mrs Sage – "The First Female Aerial Traveller" – must have looked as she lifted off with Signor Lunardi on her balloon ascent, at least if we may believe the engraving.

Cholera was nasty, but fire fighting, what with the clustering of horses and the red-coated attendants of the Phoenix Fire Office cutting a dash on the tender, appears to have been rather fun, as long as it was not your house in danger.

The text is amusing, informative and served in easily digested chunks. The brilliantly chosen illustrations have made me look at my native city with new eyes.

Clive Aslet

The author is senior architectural writer for Country Life.



Fortunes of war: Medieval painting of London, depicting (from right to left) the imprisonment, ransom and release of Charles, Duke of Orleans, captured on the field of Agincourt

Radical conscience on a Hackney ride

At first the model for this foray into the borough of Hackney seems to be Henry Mayhew or Charles Booth, those moralizing Victorian social investigators who shocked their contemporaries by revealing the extent of poverty and degradation of moderately prosperous London.

But after a while it becomes clear to the reader that Mr Harrison – the successful author of surveys of the Third World – is more taken by Oscar Lewis in his anthropological/romantic excursions to Mexico. Indeed, he is telling us that Hackney is our

Inside the inner City by Paul Harrison (Pelican, £3.95)

Third World – a nation living in harsh, underdeveloped conditions, yet so close to the affluent, developed world that it is actually visible from the heights of Parliament Hill where literary folk, and presumably their readers, live.

Mr Harrison's object is the same as that of the Victorians – to stir his readers into indignation and action. He nearly succeeds. He writes persuasively; his

subjects, the poor people of Hackney, acquire a compelling articulacy about their plight. His detailed eye penetrates the interior of council flats, rag-trade factories, social security offices; we meet a succession of people who have harrowing tales of poverty to relate and, most movingly, their impoverished children, too.

But each chapter has its political pay-off. Inner-city problems, it is implied, are compounded or caused by monetarism and capitalism. Thatcher's demonology abounds. Mr Harrison dispenses an irresponsible liking for riot as an

engine of social and political change.

Yet by the book's end his radical purposes have been undermined by the very accuracy of his reporting. His family histories, his tales from the "lower reaches" disclose a much more complex pattern of causes of poverty than his political preaching allows. People are poor and living in Hackney through bad luck, personality failings and mistaken choice as well as through the undoubted injustices of "the system".

David Walker

Subtle definition and extraordinary elegance

From the house that produced the Modern Masters series, in paper covers that looked like portions of wallpaper (and some of the subjects were the intellectual version of that homely decoration) there now comes Pocket Readers, a selection of extracts from various notable, or at least widely noticed, contemporary authors. You would need an exceptionally large pocket, however, to carry one of these volumes, at a size of 7½ by 5in, if not to pay for one.

Roland Barthes, the French writer who was killed in a street accident in 1980, lends himself readily to such abbreviation since he is essentially an essayist. Although he was the first popularizer of semiotics, or the science of signs, he was a systematic thinker who never constructed a system. The essays in this anthology, however, testify to the range of his concerns: Voltaire and wrestling, the Eiffel Tower and Dutch painting, Rudecaire and striptease, and it would not have been beyond his considerable powers of analysis to

Barthes: Selected writings introduced by Susan Sontag (Fontana 24.95)

compare each to the other and discover certain shared functions.

Barthes has a tendency to employ plangent abstractions, in which objects and events are afforded meaning only through the network of relations which they form with each other, although the rigour of his investigation is mitigated by a benign and sometimes anecdotal style. He seems to that sense a characteristically French writer, for whom the creation of order and intelligibility is the essential part of his design, and for whom appearance is the key to meaning. If "elegancy" is an element of rhetoric, then Barthes is a rhetorician.

But that does not preclude the most refined kind of observation; on the contrary, the peculiar over-brightness of our civilization can only properly be measured by someone who understands the

principle of *clarté*, and who can interpret a neoc advertisement with the same attentiveness as he explains a passage from Fourier. And when, in an essay on wretched reprinted here, he suggests that the audience of such an event wants "an image of passion, not passion itself", he is getting close to the spirit of his own investigations.

An extract from his brief journal is also published here, and from it one receives the impression of a solitary, bookish and speculative man, entranced by the experience of literature and by the idea of language; he slowly revolves each perception like a glass-blower, so that he can lend to it the maximum subtlety of definition and redefinition.

But despite the extraordinary elegance and lucidity of his prose – one of his books is entitled *The Pleasure of the Text*, and his writing is perhaps the most sheerly pleasurable of contemporary essays – there is a quality of effectiveness or engagement which he deliberately refrains from employing.

It is as if when reading Barthes we are seeing the world through a window of the most brilliant but solid glass: if we were moving, we would have no notion of the sound or the texture or the sheer cold of the snow, and would receive only the image of it silently falling.

Peter Ackroyd

But that does not preclude the most refined kind of observation; on the contrary, the peculiar over-brightness of our civilization can only properly be measured by someone who understands the

reverse applies."

The *Genius* has obviously had a strong effect on its actors. Eve says: "It has made me feel that we have all got a responsibility for our science and to say that scientists are dealing with it is not good enough, because no one is dealing with it in the sense of accepting responsibility. It is certainly a play that made me think, and it should make the audience sit bolt upright."

Clare Colvin

The *Genius* opens at the Royal Court (7.30 17.45) on Monday at 7pm.

The scientist, Leo Lehrer, "Scientists are very close to unifying the forces of nature, so close in fact that Howard hopes the play will come out before they actually do."

"Such knowledge would give whoever has it total control over the environment and, of course, if you understand how everything is constructed and how matter is pieced together, you also know how the reverse applies."

At the beginning of rehearsals the actors were given a lecture by a mathematician on the breakdown of the sine and the division of the forces of nature into gravity, electrical force, strong nuclear force and weak nuclear force. Eve was anxious to reassure audiences that this sort of homework would not be necessary for them.

"As a third time taker of maths O-level, I understood the play in the first reading. It is a play about a moral dilemma – what do you do when you have this kind of knowledge? The scientist thinks that by cutting off his brain and

refusing to work any more he can avoid the question, but then, he confronts a young woman student who has without knowing it written out the pure mathematics of unifying nature. The play is not so much about nuclear war, as about corruption and the difficulty of hanging on to your ideals in life. It is also a love story of sorts."

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ENTERTAINMENTS

also on page 18

**What's new
on the
GLC South Bank?**

GLC South Bank Concert Hall, Belvedere Road, London SE1 3BX. Tickets 01-728 3191. Information: 01-728 6544.

CREDIT CARDS Diners Club and American Express now welcome as well as Access and Barcard: 01-728 6544.

Standby: Schoolchildren, students, unemployed, senior citizens. 01-633 0732. Only £2.00 Royal Festival Hall, 51, Queen Elizabeth Hall. Available one hour before start of performance.

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JORGE BOLET

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BRAMH: Three Intermezzi Op. 117
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"MAGICAL" - a new Pre-show Silver Trout
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Wednesday 13 September at 7.30 pm
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THE FIRES OF LONDON

Le Jongleur de Notre Dame

— a musical comedy

Peter Maxwell Davies

Nicholas Cleobury, conductor

Jonny James, singer, Brian Raynor Cook, baritone

£10.00, £12.50, £14.50, £20.00 from Box Office 01-728 3191 & Agents

MONDAY 11 OCTOBER at 7.45 pm

THE BRANDIS QUARTET OF BERLIN

with STEVEN ISSELRIS 'cello

Beethoven: **Wolf** * Schubert

£10.00, £12.50, £14.50, £20.00 from Box Office 01-728 3191 & Agents

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BRITISH PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA

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Stravinsky: **Le Sacre du Printemps**

Debussy: **La Mer**

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Today

THAMESDAY: Aerobatics, water skiing, music from Kenny Ball and his Jazzmen, Osibisa and Roman Holiday and a spectacular fireworks display are among events being staged on and along the river in a day of festivities organized by the Greater London Council. Above the river there will be aerial displays, with freefall parachuting, Between Westminster and Waterloo bridges. Noon to 10.30pm. Most events are free.

BRITISH NATIONAL GYMNASTICS CHAMPIONSHIPS: Hayley Price, aged 17, from Wolverhampton, is looking for her first British title but will face strong opposition from her 14-year-old teammate Sally Larmer, one of the most promising young gymnasts in the country, not to mention the reigning champion, Celia Weatherstone, from Beckenham. Barry Winch defends the men's title, where the main challenge is likely to come from Keith Langley and Andrew Morris. Wembley Arena, Wembley, Middlesex (092 1234). Today from 2pm and tomorrow from 2.30pm. Tickets £3-£5.

ST LÉGER: The oldest horse-racing classic is being run over the mile and three quarters' course at Doncaster. Sun Princess, who won the Oaks at Epsom by a record 12 lengths, is the favourite. She is ridden by Willie Carson and trained by Dick Hern, who is looking for his sixth St Leger victory. If Sun Princess is successful, she is likely to take part in the Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe at Longchamps in October. The race starts at 3.05pm and is being covered live on TV's *World of Sport*.

BIRMINGHAM FESTIVAL: A new event which opens today with music and dance from Ireland and India and a concert of works by Poulenc, played by the Ensemble Pupitre Quatuor, a leading French chamber ensemble making their first appearance in Britain. The week continues with a rock night and a legge evening and special events for children. Box office, 152 Great Charles Street, Birmingham B3 (021 235 3433). Until Sept 17.

UNITED KINGDOM FIREWORKS FESTIVAL: Firework displays today and tomorrow at 6.30pm are the highlight of a weekend of spectacles in Plymouth. The fireworks are being set off from the moored in Plymouth Sound, opposite the Royal Western Yacht Club. Supporting events include powerboat racing, band concerts and the annual races for waiters and waitresses. Further information from 0752 261125.

Tomorrow

JOHN PLAYER LEAGUE: Cricket's Sunday one-day competition will be decided this afternoon. Yorkshire lead the table by two points and will win the league for the first time if they beat Essex at Chelmsford, or if the match is a draw and Nottinghamshire win, then Somerset can add this title to the NatWest Trophy by beating Warwickshire at Taunton. Television coverage in Grandstand, BBC2, from 2pm.

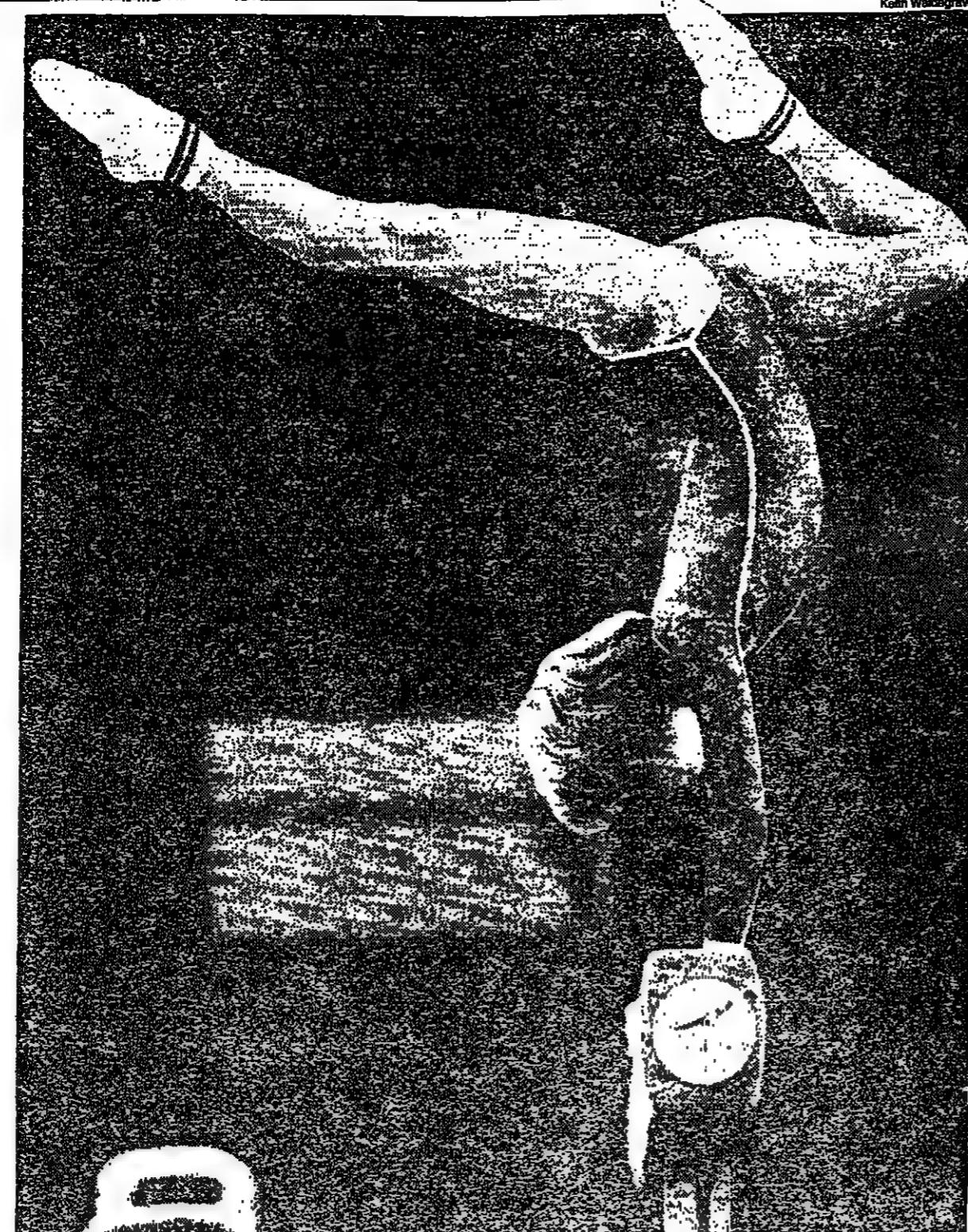
ITALIAN GRAND PRIX: is being staged over 52 laps of the Monza road circuit where the last two victories have been René Arnoux and Alain Prost in Renaults. These drivers are the leading contenders this year's world championship, with French drivers leading on 100 points. But with two races to go after this, Nelson Piquet and Patrick Tambay are still in with a chance. The race starts at 2.30pm, British time, and is being covered on Grandstand, BBC2, with highlights on BBC1 11.40pm-12.15am.

NEW WORLD VISIONS: The first of two films on the arts of America from 1900-1914, presented by Vincent Scully, Professor of Art History at Yale University. A joint venture between American Public Television, the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York and the BBC, it features items from the Met's collection, as well as going out into the American landscape to explore the country's cultural experience. The Met's coordinating producer was Caroline Kennedy, daughter of JFK. BBC2, 8pm.

Monday

FLOWER POWER: A large number of flower paintings dominate a collection of works from the studio of the late Gerald Cooper and his wife, Muriel. Together with country subjects, estimates range from £50-£1,500. Cooper was a popular seller at the Royal Academy in the 1930s. Modern British pictures and sculpture at Phillips, London W1 (029 6602) 2pm.

INFIDELITIES: Marivaux's period comedy, written in 1723, turns up in the BBC's *Play of the Month* slot in a production directed by Michael Darlow. The leading parts are played by people better known for their work in television, Charlotte Rampling and Robin Askwith. It is the story of a prince falling in love with a servant girl whose heart is already given to a boy from the village. BBC1, 9.35-11.



In the balance: Reigning champion Cheryl Weatherstone prepares to face some tough opposition from leading challengers Hayley Price and Sally Larmer at the British National Gymnastics championships (see Today)

THE ROYAL HUNT OF THE SUN: First major London revival of Peter Shaffer's 1963 play, which tells of the conquest of the Inca by Pizarro in the sixteenth century. The National Youth Theatre production is directed by Edward Wilson. Jeanette Cochrane Theatre (242 7040). Opens today at 7pm. Until Sept 24. Mon-Sat at 7pm; matinees Sept 13-16, Sept 20-24, at 2.30pm.

DEAR ANYONE: Jane Lapotaire, Stubby Kaye, Peter Blake, Stephanie Cole, lead in a new musical by Don Black, Geoff Stephen and Jack Rosenthal. Developed from an LP record issued five years ago, the plot concerns a newspaper "Agony Aunt" and her correspondence with her readers. Directed by David Taylor, designed by Ralph Koltai and Natalie Bayliss, choreographed by Tudor Davies. Birmingham Repertory Theatre (021 238 4456). Opens today at 7.30pm. Until Oct 8. Mon-Fri at 7.30pm; Sat at 8pm; matinees Mon-Sat at 2.30pm.

NEW ART: For the first time in nearly 20 years, Tate is staging its own annual show of contemporary art. Selected by Michael Compton, it takes an optimistic view of art and its potential in the 1980s, and exploits to the full the dramatic change which is felt to have come over art at the beginning of the decade. Tate Gallery, Millbank, London SW1 (021 1313). Until Oct 23. Mon-Sat 10am-8pm, Sun 2-6pm.

INFIDELITIES: Marivaux's period comedy, written in 1723, turns up in the BBC's *Play of the Month* slot in a production directed by Michael Darlow. The leading parts are played by people better known for their work in television, Charlotte Rampling and Robin Askwith. It is the story of a prince falling in love with a servant girl whose heart is already given to a boy from the village. BBC1, 9.35-11.

Tuesday

CHELSEA ANTIQUES FAIR: Is opened by the writer and broadcaster, John Julius (Lord) Norwich. Forty of the country's leading dealers will be showing their best pieces of antique furniture (and a few modern pieces from before 1850). The local exhibition is Edwardian pig fairings from the private collection of Mary Lutyns. Chelsea Old Town Hall, King's Road, London SW3. Mon-Sat 11am-7.30pm. Admission £1.50 (including catalogue). Until Sept 24.

CAMBRIDGE ANIMATION FESTIVAL: Six lively days of animated films, focusing this year on "Animation and Persuasion". Six programmes survey the field, from vicious

Love: Thomas Hardy (Wednesday)



Conquest: Peter Shaffer (Monday)

opponents' scores. Still more

egalitarian were the next places as the four international masters Harston, Johansen, King, Muray along with the grandmaster Tarjan and the untitled Israeli player Shvidler, tied with each other for the fifth to tenth places.

With 6 points each there came a further eight players: Britton, Cummings, Hawksworth, grandmaster Keene, Kopeček, Levenč, international master Rakivkumar, and Wicker. The Argentine grandmaster Miguel Quinteros, together with the Hungarian grandmaster Bilek, shared the next place with 24 players.

Ah, I thought, it was not like that last year when we had such dynamic characters as Tony Miles and Viktor Korchnoi playing.

Then it occurred to me to look up the November number of the *British Chess Magazine* to see the result of last year's tournament and I discovered that highly similar state of affairs prevailed then. Five players - grandmasters Harston and Hort, along with Gutman, Hebdon and Johansen - had for first place with 5.5 points. Then there were 130 players and again 9 rounds. Miles was awarded the trophy on sum of

opponents' scores and there was hardly any difference in the results.

Perhaps it needs more than 9 rounds to secure a clear result among as many as 128 players. Or could it be that the Swiss system draw is being so charitably managed as to procure the greatest number of master norms for the players, rather than concerning itself with the prosaic endeavour to determine the best player in the competition.

If the latter is the case then might I suggest a more fitting title for such norms, perhaps "mini-master". It is open to variations "muscle-master" or "drop-in-the-ocean-master".

An impressive win by the former under-16 world champion:

White: S. Conquest. Black: R. Keene. Modern Defence.

1 P-K4 P-Q4
2 P-QB4 P-QB4
3 P-Q3 P-Q3
4 P-Q4 P-Q4

Interesting, but correct? Natural here is transposition to the King's Indian Defence by 5... N-K3.

N-Q5
P-QB4
P-QB4
N-Q3

A decentralizing move which looks and is weak. Correct was simply 8... N-K2.

9 P-QB4 Q-Q2
10 P-QB4 P-QB4
11 P-QB4 P-QB4

And not 10... QxP on 11... QxP? but now he has succeeded in shutting his queen off from the centre.

11 N-N5 K-Q1
12 Q-Q2 P-Q2
13 Q-Q3 P-Q2
14 P-QB4 P-Q2
15 P-QB4 P-Q2
16 P-QB4 P-Q2

Immediately fatal would have been 16... BxP; 17 QxP, N-N4; 18 BxN, QxP; 19 QxP.

17 P-QB4 P-QB4
18 CxP K-Q1
19 CxP K-Q1
20 P-QB4 P-QB4
21 P-QB4 P-QB4
22 P-QB4 P-QB4
23 P-QB4 P-QB4
24 P-QB4 P-QB4

Since White's threat of P-B7 followed by N-Q6 cannot be averted.

Harry Golombek

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● Foreign shares

FAMILY MONEY edited by Lorna Bourke

● Early leavers

Investment

How to be safe from fluctuations

Investors in North America, having seen handsome profits on both shares and currency, are becoming nervous.

For those who want to stay in American shares but are worried about currencies, the fund manager Fidelity has found the answer - a fund which provides almost total protection from any fall in the dollar, while remaining invested in United States equities. Fidelity's Sterling American Fund invests in United States shares through Fidelity's American Trust and Fidelity's American Special Situations Trust, both British authorised unit trusts. But by hedging the dollar with forward currency contracts and where appropriate, back-to-back loans, the Sterling American Fund can virtually eliminate any currency risk. Those investors who are prepared to take the currency risk can simply opt for either of the two authorised unit trusts.

Fidelity American Trust has shown a 226 per cent appreciation since its launch in December, 1979 and Fidelity American Special Situations Trust is up 120 per cent since its start in November, 1980.

Up to four switches a year between these two funds and the Sterling American Fund, which provides the protection against currency fluctuations, are free. Investors should be aware though that if they opt for the Sterling American Fund, they will also forfeit any appreciation of the dollar against Sterling.

United Kingdom authorised unit trusts are restricted in their ability to buy forward currency contracts to provide protection from currency fluctuations. To circumvent this, Fidelity has taken the Sterling American Trust off-shore to Jersey where there are no such constraints.

New Japan unit trust

The number of unit trusts continues to mount with a dozen or more expected soon. Latest addition is a Japan Smaller Companies Trust from Britannia. Its Japan Performance Fund was last year's best performing Japanese trust and Britannia has a good record with smaller company trusts generally. Units in the new trust are available at the fixed offer price of 10p per unit (minimum investment £500) until September 30th.

Parking up

THE APPEAL of something for nothing is difficult to resist. Knowing shareholders' weakness for free "parks" Mr Alan Ramsey has compiled a guide to concessions, *Parks from Shares*. The book lists concessions, the qualifying shareholding required and gives companies a star ranking ranging from three stars (Lonrho, European Ferries, Gieves Group, P & O and Sketchley), for exceptionally generous, to one-star, which is a friendly gesture, but hardly an incentive.

Parks from Shares is published by Kogan Page and the paperback version costs £3.95.

Abbey trainees

Abbey National is recruiting school leavers to fill 370 places on the Government's Youth Training Scheme.

Recruitment is being handled locally through the careers service, who refer young people to the society's offices which have places available.

Abbey National is providing a year's work coupled with training in

office and customer service skills and will also introduce the trainees to office technology now being installed.

The government scheme does not provide a permanent job at the end of the 12 months so Abbey National is using the latter part to give training in job seeking and interview techniques.

High interest

Bradford & Bingley Building Society has introduced a high-interest account offering 0.5 per cent above the ordinary share rate for just seven days' notice of withdrawal. This amounts to 7.75 per cent net or 7.89 per cent if you allow the interest to roll-up and it is compounded half yearly. Minimum investment in the "Premium Access Account" is £250, with a monthly income facility on £1,000 or more.

Super account

London Permanent Building Society is paying 9.2 per cent on its Super Bonus Account. There is no fixed term but you must give six months' notice of withdrawal if you want to avoid penalties.

Seminar

Vested interests go to war over pensions

The Occupational Pensions Board made some sound proposals which would oblige pension funds to upgrade the "frozen" pension benefits of early leavers or deferred pensioners by up to 5 per cent a year.

The National Association of Pension Funds, which represents the big companies, protested, saying that it would cost employers more to give early leavers a fair deal.

Since two independent pension fund monitoring and several consulting actuaries companies have said that many pension funds are at present producing surpluses which would allow improvements in pension benefits for early leavers at little or no extra cost.

Others feel that the answer is to allow mobile employees the opportunity to take their accumulated pension contributions and invest in the equivalent of a "self-employed" contract, when they change jobs.

Mr Harry Verney, a pension consultant says: "A pension is a person's own remuneration deferred until retirement age and

therefore its management should, as far as possible, be given to the individual."

Taking a pension to a self-employed scheme would give the individual a direct way of managing the investment of his pension."

He says that if an employer can offer a better deal than is available under a self-employed scheme, then employees will want to remove their money.

Under pension legislation the employer can offer virtually whatever he likes giving the employee no real choice.

There should be no real differences between pension schemes for the employed, and the self-employed, according to Mr John Greener, another consultant.

At the moment, the amount which the self-employed can pay into a scheme is limited and the employed are limited by the amount of benefits they can draw.

Mr Greener would like to see a fairer distribution of the assets of pension funds, doing away with cross subsidies.

This would give a more equitable deal to deferred pensioners but may involve some reduction in benefits for those who stay to retirement age.

Mr Greener believes that reform of occupational pension schemes is essential, because unless private sector pensions can provide adequate benefits for all, nothing can be done to reduce the mounting burden of state pensions.

Legislation is the only answer says Mr Greener. "There will be no major change in the involved and diverse approach to pensions in the private sector until the Government introduces legislation".

Legal and General, Britain's largest pensions company, has come out in favour of partially protecting the pension rights of job changers, but is against a do-it-yourself liberalization of pensions.

It claims that a Gallup survey carried out on its behalf showed that people are not prepared to pay for the sort of pension they wanted.

This is at odds with the findings of a survey conducted by the Equal Opportunities Commission, which revealed that most people would be prepared to pay more to equalize retirement ages.

The biggest worry is that pension fund members have no central body to represent their interest. The trade unions represent a minority of pension funds' members and there is the fear that their real interest is in controlling the high assets of the pension funds - not fighting for a fairer deal.

Mr Fowler will have his work cut out if he is to hear the voice of the pension fund members over the clamour of the vested interests.

In recent months, European exchanges have also gained from

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Family money

Family Money edited by Lorna Bourke

Early leavers

Family money

and repayment is available at two days notice.

Interest which is earned at money market rates is accumulated so that all income is reflected as growth and holders will be liable to capital gains tax or corporation tax on disposal of the shares, not income tax.

Cheque

charges up

Charges for non-TSB customers cashing cheques during TSB late opening periods are being doubled to £1. Exceptions are customers of Bank of Scotland, Royal Bank of Scotland, Clydesdale, Airedale Irish, Bank of Ireland, Northern and Ulster.

Multi-currency fund

Standard Chartered Fund Managers (C.I.) has launched a new accumulating multi-currency fund with a minimum investment of £1,000 or the equivalent in US dollars, Deutschmarks, Swiss francs or yen. The annual management charge is 0.75 per cent.

It also gives lists of publications where further information can be obtained. A copy can be obtained free from Marketing Information Services (Dept RP), Equity & Law, Freepost, High Wycombe HP13 5BR.

Stock exchanges

Europe leads the world with biggest rises in share indices

Current value of £100 invested over eight months to September 1, 1983

Trust	Value
1. GT European	174.90
2. Oppenheimer	164.60
3. Arken Hume Energy & Resources	163.20
4. Abbey Japan	162.80
5. Henderson European	157.80
6. Tait Energy	156.70
7. Fins and Tintet	156.20
8. Smaller Cos.	156.40
9. Fidelity Japan	155.10
10. Quadrant Recovery	154.10
11. Dartington Total Performance	151.40

Statistics provided by planned Savings

Offer to offer price basis, net income reinvested.

American institutional buying.

Clearly, though, if this money was withdrawn again as quickly as it has been put in, some markets could face a sharp setback.

However, Mr Hugh Priestley, investment manager of the £3.6m Henderson European Fund, believes that "Continental stock markets should hold their own" compared with other areas over the next few months. As for his own fund, he already has about half his portfolio invested in the prosperous Scandinavian markets.

Funds investing in the United States, which have made some handsome gains over the past year, had a poor month in August.

Continuing nervousness about the trend of American interest rates saw the Dow Jones Industrial Index only 1.4 per cent higher over the last four weeks.

Of the 52 trusts concentrating on the United States only Abbey American Growth achieved an offer price gain - and then only a marginal 0.2 per cent.

Mercury American Growth was 8.4 per cent down on the month.



UK and US stock markets are reflecting economic recovery prospects

Invest now for future growth

and at a 2% discount in two outstanding Schroder growth funds.

The recovery has begun

There is now firm evidence on both sides of the Atlantic that the western economies are moving out of recession and back into growth.

The indications include rising corporate profits, faster manufacturers' order books, increased export orders, a reversal of the decline in GNP and more stable interest rates. All of these factors have greatly increased confidence in itself and in the recovery in the recovery activity, and are reflected in both the FTCA All Share Index and the Dow Jones Industrial.

We recommend two Schroder funds well placed to benefit from the recovery of the British and American economies.

providing as they do considerable advantages in management, taxation and administration.

Today, with more than £4,000,000,000 under management, Schroders can justifiably claim to be one of Britain's leading fund managers. Investment research and management offices are situated in every of the world's financial centres, including, of course, New York and London.

Schroder funds have been distinguished over many years by their excellent investment performance in the major market sectors.

We recommend two Schroder funds well placed to benefit from the recovery of the British and American economies.

Schroder General Fund

Established in 1955 with units at the equivalent of 50p, this fund has consistently demonstrated the consistent quality of Schroder management. In the last eight years the unit price has risen by around 400%, outperforming the FT Actuaries All-share Index in each consecutive year.

The primary aim of the fund is capital growth through a balanced portfolio of quality investments.

The fund invests substantially in the UK. Hence greater consideration can be given to income and to regular income growth is possible with most overseas orientated growth funds. Over the last ten years the income has more than tripled.

Schroder American Fund

Launched in February 1981 at a unit price of 50p, the fund has satisfactorily met its capital growth objectives. The 115% growth achieved over the period compares favourably with a 51% increase in the Standard and Poor's index.

Funds are mainly invested in growth stocks and the US and Canadian markets, currently in the ratio 97%: 2%. Our investment strategy is to build a carefully researched portfolio of growth stocks in such areas as Technology, Telecommunications, Health Care and Leisure with substantial Blue Chip companies as well as in such

sectors as Oil and Gas, which may be temporarily out of favour.

We believe that such a portfolio will benefit particularly well from the reassessment of market ratings which the recovery should generate.

A significant discount

For a limited period only, until 30th September 1983, Schroders are offering a 2% discount on the unit price of these two funds, adding to the existing attractions of market potential, quality portfolio and performance records.

Investment recommendation

Investors may wish to base their choice of fund on the degree of exposure they already have to either the UK or American market.

The fund invests substantially in the UK. Hence greater consideration can be given to income and to regular income growth is possible with most overseas orientated growth funds. Over the last ten years the income has more than tripled.

How to invest

Please complete the coupon below and return it with your cheque indicating whether you wish to invest in Schroder General Fund or Schroder American Fund, and your preference for either Income or Accumulation units.

We recommend that you invest in the Schroder General Fund.

When purchasing both funds please fill in both sections accordingly; however, only one cheque, for the total, is necessary, bearing in mind that the minimum of £250 per fund will amount to £1,000 on a joint purchase.

On September 7th 1983 the unit offer price for the two funds was:

American Fund 110.8p (Income) with a yield of 0.37%; 111.4p (Accumulation) with a yield of 0.37%.

General Fund 243.7p (Income) with a yield of 2.75%; 352.2p (Accumulation) with a yield of 2.75%.

Remember that the price of units, and the income from them, may go down as well as up.

You should regard your investment as long-term.

2% Discount until September 30th 1983

To: Schroder Unit Trust Managers Ltd, Enterprise House, Barbican, London EC2Y 5AU. Telephone: 071-227733.

I wish to invest £1,000.00 in the Schroder American Fund at a 2% discount on the ruling unit offer price. Please allocate Income/Accumulation units as applicable.

FAMILY MONEY

Deeds of covenant

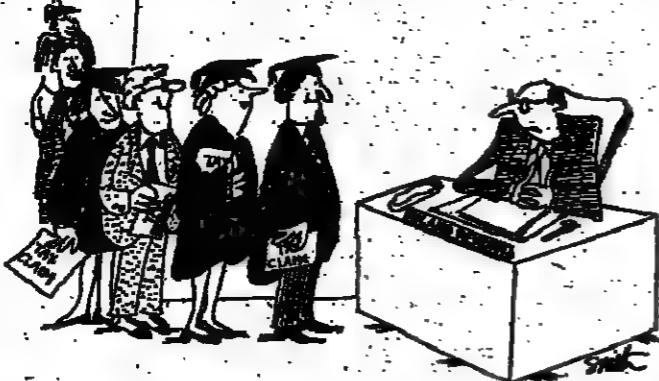
How to ease school fees burden without infringing the tax laws

Any means of cutting the cost of a child's education is welcome. With school fees running into thousands of pounds a year and the cost of maintaining a student rising alarmingly, parents have been looking for ways to economise.

Four years ago, relatively few people used deeds of covenant. Today they are probably the biggest single means of legitimate tax mitigation.

Parents can support a son or daughter over 18 by a deed of covenant. Anyone other than the parent can help with the cost of school fees and general maintenance if the child is under 18.

A deed of covenant is a legal agreement between two people whereby the donor agrees to pay the recipient a sum of money by regular instalments over seven years. The attraction is that the giver gets tax relief at the basic rate on the payments and the recipient – provided he or she is a non-taxpayer – is able to reclaim the tax deducted at source by the giver. This means that every £100 handed over by a parent or grandparent to a child costs the giver £70 after tax relief but is



worth £100 in the hands of the child.

Last year the Inland Revenue took the unprecedented step of issuing a standard 'deed of covenant' form for students over 18. (IR47 – obtainable free from local tax offices). Unfortunately it does not explain how to calculate the correct amount to covenant or any of the pitfalls of covenanting.

Barclays Bank will help students to fill in a deed of covenant and provides a form free for students who open an account with it.

Deeds of covenant form, BMT, Student Covenants, PO Box 100, SW1P 4JF. Price £4.50 including p&p.

Student and School Fees, BMT, Student Covenants, PO Box 100, SW1P 4JF. Price £4.50 including p&p.

FAMILY MONEY MARKET

Banks
Current account – no interest paid. Deposit accounts – Midland, Barclays, Lloyds, Natwest 8 per cent, seven days notice required for withdrawals. Lloyds extra interest 9½ per cent. Monthly income account Natwest 9½ per cent. Fixed term deposits £2,500–£25,000 – 1, 3 and 6 months 5½ per cent. Rates quoted by Barclays. Other banks may differ.

MONEY FUNDS
Fund APR Telephone
Athena Fund 9.30 01 638 8770
Bank of Scotland 9.45 01 638 9050
Brentwood Fund 9.45 01 638 2777
Midland Fund 9.57 01 638 8000
S & P Prosperity Fund 9.30 01 638 6266
Schroder Wagg 9.20 01 332 8030
Senco 7 day 9.40 01 238 0233
Senco dollar 9.54 01 236 0233
Tulip & Mayell Fund 9.35 01 236 0552
Tulip & Mayell 7 day 9.57 01 236 2241
Typical Fund 9.27 022 722241
UOT 7 day 9.31 01 638 3020
Western Trust 9.45 0752 261191
This is a list rate.

Nationalised Savings Bank
Ordinary accounts – interest 3 per cent, first 270 of interest up to three. Investment Account – 11 per cent interest paid without deduction of tax, one month's notice of withdrawal, maximum investment £200,000.

National Savings Certificates 26th issue

General portfolio 8-11½ per cent, min investment £1,000. 5 years Canterbury Life 9 per cent, min investment £21,000.

National Savings Income Bond
Min investment £2,000 – max £220,000. Interest – 11½ per cent, variable at six weeks notice – paid monthly without deduction of tax. Repayment at 3 or 6 months notice – check penalties.

National Savings 2nd index-linked certificates
Maximum investment £16,000, excluding holdings of other issues. Return – tax-free and linked, to changes in the retail price index.

Supplement of 0.2 per cent per month up to October 1983 paid to new investors; existing holders receive a 2.4 per cent supplement.

Return – 7.5% per cent, 10 years, 11½ per cent; 5 years, 11½ per cent; 10-15 years, 11½ per cent. Further information from 31, St Waterton Road, London SE1 (01-928 8222).

Finance house deposits (UDT)

Fixed-term, fixed-rate deposits, interest paid without deduction of tax.

Investors in industry

Fixed term, fixed rate investments of between 3 and 10 years, interest paid half-yearly without deduction of tax: 3-4 years, 11 per cent; 5 years, 11½ per cent; 6-10 years, 11½ per cent. Further information from 31, St Waterton Road, London SE1 (01-928 8222).

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Paragon currency deposits

Rates quoted by Rothschild's Old Court Int'l. Reserves 0481 28741.

Further details available from Chartered Institute of Public Finance, Loans Bureau (01-630 7401), after 3 pm. See also on Preval 24808.

Building societies

Ordinary share accounts – 7.25 per cent. Term shares – 1 to 5 years, between 0.5 per cent and 1 per cent over the BSA recommended ordinary share rate depending on the term. Regular savings schemes – 1.25 per cent over BSA

Bourke Publishers, run by Lorne Bourke, who edits this page, which was first in the field with a student kit, has now extended the original do-it-yourself package to cover both student covenants and covenants for grandparents, godparents or anyone else wanting to help with a child's education. The kit contains two types of form, one written in 'trust' for children under 18 and the other a direct covenant for students.

There is a booklet giving full instructions on how to make the covenants and it has the advantage that when you have dealt with your student offspring's covenants, you can pass the kit to grandparents to deal with your children's school fees. At the moment it does not include a variable covenant. It does however, do both jobs and cost £4.50.

Which Student Covenant Kit. Consumers' Federation, Gwydir Way, London NW4 1LR. Price £4.50 including p&p.

Student and School Fees, BMT, Student Covenants, PO Box 100, SW1P 4JF. Price £4.50 including p&p.

Interest rates from BMT, Student Covenants, PO Box 100, SW1P 4JF.

recommended ordinary share rate. Rates quoted above are those most commonly offered. Individual building societies, may quote different rates. Interest on all accounts paid net of basic rate tax. Not reclaimable by non-taxpayers.

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July RPI: 338.5 (The new RPI figure is not announced until the third week of the following month.)

RUGBY UNION

Seeking the right arenas for sawdust and tinsel

By David Hands, Rugby Correspondent

An English rugby player up and down the country began returning the forms sent out by the Rugby Football Union, asking them to declare their eligibility and availability for the season's international matches, the man who sparked the RFU's novel step, David Lord, cast a wide net, and his representative in Europe confirmed his belief in the proposed professional tournament.

Mr Lord, the Australian entrepreneur, is in New Zealand where he was, it is reported, as saying that the RFU had never shown any loyalty to players over the past 100 years, so why should the players now be asked to declare their loyalty to the RFU? Independent of such a generalization, Nicholas Beck, managing director of the Amsterdan-based company, International Sports and Entertainments, whose firm was asked to look after Mr Lord's interests in Europe a month ago, said: "This isn't going to come up against a full stop in the middle of October. It's a goer."

Beck is not anticipating a contentious proposition: "Our ground is used only 24 or 25 times a year and we have been asked to accommodate two rugby matches." It seems likely that any football club – Ashton Gate has a capacity of 32,000 – would be looking for a figure in excess of £30,000 for the use of its ground. Other centres in which Mr Lord is interested are

Leeds and Leicester.

In any discussion of the proposed tournament, there is a notable absence of facts and figures, yet clearly if sufficient people are interested in it, it will happen, if not this season then some time in the near future.

Sunderland flying boot to rescue of leaky Arsenal

By Stuart Jones, Football Correspondent

The most examinations are

almost over for some first division clubs. Six of them, having dispensed

of early season nerves and excitement, will sit their final

League tests today before facing the

ordeal of European competition

next week. The most arduous task

seems to be in front of

Liverpool, lone entrants in the

European Cup, who are at

Highbury.

Arsenal, though, have a problem.

Last season even their manager,

Terry Neill, admitted that his side

were boring and, in an attempt to

raise their profile, they brought in

Nicholas and McDermott

as wingers. They may have

scored six goals, an increase of four

on last year, but their defence has

been irresistible before the

interval, less so after it. Nevertheless, Luton have beaten them only once – in 1897.

Of the four clubs in the UEFA

Cup only Tottenham Hotspur are

away, at lowly Leicester City.

Tottenham's continuing

injury problems have ended and, although

David and Hoddle

will not be risked

in midweek Manchester United

revealed an alarming number of

cracks but took advantage of only

three. By half-time Arsenal's

supporters were calling for the

introduction of Sunderland,

which Beck is interested in

the season.

Sunderland had other, weightier

matters on his mind yesterday. He

appeared before a League com-

mission to appear against a fine of

two weeks' wages imposed by the

club, who claimed that he did not

report to a doctor to check on an

injury. He lost his case but won the

right of appeal of his manager, who said it was part of his plan.

United's co-trainer, London

Scotsman, may be late for his

first game since his return from

injury, but he will be fit for the

midweek game.

Watford, at home to Notts

County, must prepare to fill a gap

in their forward line. Blissett, Jenkins

and Armstrong have been sold and

Reilly arrived too late to be eligible

for their game against Kaiserslautern. The likely stand-in is Gilligan.

Notts County's deficit at the end

of the financial year (June 30) was

£1,133,711. The chairman, Jack

Dunnell, said the situation was not

as bad as it looked and he hoped it

would improve in the next year.

RUGBY LEAGUE

The trials of Dearden

After a series of trial operations

Andy Dearden, the Widnes wing-half, was told by doctors to retire while in the prime of his career. That was four years ago.

TENNIS

McEnroe and Fleming unstoppable

From Rex Bellamy
Tennis Correspondent

Peter Fleming and John McEnroe, already Wimbledon champions, beat Fritz Buehning and Van Winiski 6-3, 6-4, 6-2 in the men's doubles final of the United States championships here yesterday. The winners have played nobody good enough to take a set from them. Unless McEnroe is inhibited by his singles commitments, his partnership with Fleming is the best we have seen in recent years.

McEnroe, indeed, is probably the finest doubles player of the last quarter of a century (if not more), and the lanky, somewhat ungainly Fleming - who modestly suggests that the best doubles team in the world is "McEnroe and anybody" - has won more than £50,000 this year from doubles alone. This is the third time they have been United States champions, and they have a similar record at Wimbledon.

Buehning and Winiski - the latter now uninterested as the winner of the 1977 Wimbledon and United States junior events - have respectable doubles records, but not in harness with each other. They did well to reach the final here but, as the scores suggest, could never pose a serious threat to Fleming and McEnroe.

Buehning and Winiski, incidentally, have something in common: both stand 6ft 6in and both were born at an aptly-named New Jersey town called Summit. Fleming, McEnroe, Gene Mayer and Eliot Teltscher have been chosen to represent the United States in their Davis Cup tie with Ireland, in Dublin, from September 30 to October 2.

The pairings for the men's singles semi-finals, to be played today, are Bill Scanlon v Jimmy Connors and Jimmy Arias v Ivan Lendl. Scanlon has taken only one set from Connors in five matches; Lendl beat Arias 6-3, 6-3 in their only previous match; and there is no sound reason why Connors and Lendl should not qualify for a



Hair raising: Noah serves with zest but falls to Arias

repeat of last year's final here, which Connors won in four sets.

This time, though, Lendl will probably win. He has yet to lose a set and has looked completely at home on the hard, fast courts. Lendl is at home in another sense, too: he lives at Greenwich, Connecticut which is within commuting distance of Flushing Meadow.

On Thursday, Lendl beat Mats Wilander 6-4, 6-4, 7-5, which

Wilander, he is only 19 - showed precocious competitive resilience in beating Yannick Noah 7-6, 6-3, 1-6, 7-5 in two hours and 50 minutes. Wilander took only six games from Lendl when they met here last year but has since made an impressive advance as a fast-court player. Even on this occasion, Lendl could never afford anything less than his best form.

Noah beat Wilander in this year's French final but has since

played only a limited programme

of competitive tennis, partly because he has been under suspension for failing to honour a commitment. As a consequence, he was inadequately prepared for the US championships. Moreover, he is an aggressive player who likes to volley - and floodlit tennis is not ideal for that sort of thing.

Arias, a slightly built little chap, achieved his first international ranking at the age of 15 years and nine months, and is far more experienced than his age and boyish looks may suggest. Until these championships, his best performances have been on clay. Arias takes an awful lot out of himself and, after every match, packs ice around the shoulder and elbow of his racket arm and on his stomach, too. But, like Wilander, he can no longer be regarded as just a clay-court player.

Martina Navratilova, the Wimbledon champion, took only 56 minutes to beat Pamela Shriver 6-2, 6-1 in a women's singles semi-final. Miss Navratilova, who has lost only 15 games in six matches on the way to her second final in 11 challenges for a championship title, has yet to win.

Yesterday's results

Men's Doubles
FINAL: J McEnroe and P Fleming 6-3, 6-2, 6-4, 6-2.

Women's Singles

SEMIFINAL: M Hartmann 6-3, 6-2, 6-1.

Mixed Doubles

SEMIFINAL: E Sayers (Aus) and J P Dwyer (Aus) 6-3, 6-1.

Men's Singles

QUARTER-FINAL: M Hartmann 6-3, 6-2, 6-1; J Arias (US) 6-3, 6-2.

Women's Doubles

QUARTER-FINAL: B J King and S Walsh (US) 6-2, 6-3; S Moon (US) 6-1, 6-2; M Juscovic (Yug) and K Jordan (US) 6-1, 6-2.

Mixed Doubles

QUARTER-FINAL: W Turnbull (Aus) and J Lloyd (GB) 6-3, 6-2.

Men's Doubles

QUARTER-FINAL: P Fleming and J McEnroe 6-3, 6-2, 6-4, 6-2.

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Men's Doubles

QU

Sun Princess can reign supreme in stamina test

By Michael Phillips, Racing Correspondent

Caerleon and **Special Vintage** dropped out of the St Leger yesterday, leaving a field of ten for our fifth classic of the season at Doncaster today. In the absence of the French Derby and **Benson & Hedges Gold Cup** winner **Caerleon**, whose withdrawal was as sad as it is mystifying because the ground is not bad, **Sun Princess** now has an outstanding chance of proving her trainer, **Dick Hern**, with his sixth training triumph in this race.

Having won the Oaks by a dozen lengths besides finishing a close third in the King George VI and Queen Elizabeth Diamond Stakes at Ascot, her class is indispensible.

So the only real query concerns her stamina. A study of her pedigree should banish any doubt on that score. Her sire, **English Prince**, won the Irish Derby, while her maternal grandsire, **Val de Lys**, won the equivalent French Classic. In any case **Hero** would not be running a pacemaker for **Sun Princess**, for that is the role of **Sailor's Dance**, if he had any misgivings about her getting the trip.

So the only question in my opinion is who will chase her home.

I believe that **Willie Carson** on **Sun Princess** will have most to fear from **Philip Waldron** on **Yawa** when the race comes to the boil in the straight.

By winning the Grand Prix de Paris over a mile and seven furlongs at Longchamp in June **Yawa** proved beyond dispute that he has sufficient stamina. That performance in Paris was arguably better than anything achieved

by either of the two French challengers, **Esprit du Nord** and **Dom Pasquini**.

In the meantime **Yawa** has been beaten at Newbury but there was a valid reason for that defeat: Not long before he developed a skin infection which caused him to miss some vital work. I know that **Goeff Lewis**, his trainer, has always had today's race firmly in the middle of his sights and he is happy with **Yawa** now.

There was a time when it looked as though **Lester Piggott** would be on the French Derby third, **Esprit du Nord** but he has been claimed by **Henry Cecil** to partner our Derby runner-up, **Caerleon**, Castle, who joined his stable only last month after being bought by **Sheik Mohammed**. However, the mare which took the "ring" out of the ground on Thursday may have arrived too late and in insufficient quantity to help **Caerleon** Castle, who is a muckrat through and through.

Our Newmarket correspondent said yesterday that **Caerleon** Castle's preparation has been devoid of sparkle, whereas **Michael Stoute's** runner, **Dazzler**, has been going extremely well there. Nevertheless, **Dazzler**'s performance in the Great Voltigeur Stakes at York lacked the brilliance of **Sun Princess** in the Yorkshire Oaks, over the same distance, this year.

A classic sedition goes by in this country without **Clive Brittain** saddling one or more runners, seemingly regardless of their chance, and trust to form he was unlucky to be pipped in the very last stride by **Timber Tycoon** at Newmarket last month.

Prix Foy right for Time Charter

By **Damien Souchon**, French Racing Correspondent

Billy Newnes, hoping for an Arc horse

Escale put in a blistering final run to take the Prix de Diane Hermes (French Oaks) off **Sangely** and **John Fellowes** expects his filly to improve many lengths after tomorrow's race.

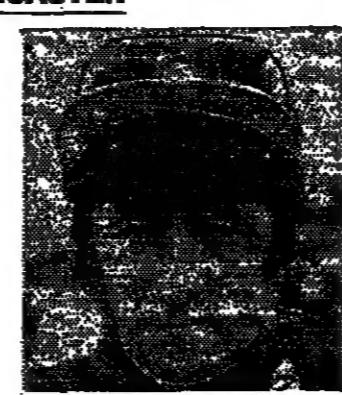
Time Charter has not raced since defeating **Diamond Sheaf** in the King George VI and Queen Elizabeth Diamond Stakes at Ascot where Lancastrian finished fifth. Earlier the same month **Diamond Sheaf** beat **Lancastrian** in the Grand Prix de Saint-Cloud. **Weak Tens** was three group races this season but has not run since picking up the Prix D'Or in 1979.

Time Charter has regained the winning train in the meantime whereas **Supervive** has not been seen in public. My feeling is that both are able to be beaten by the filly **Chapel Cottage**, now that her trainer, **Mick Easterby**, has her to his liking again.

Traverses are sponsoring the Prix Vermeille for the first time this season and this group 1 event may go to the **Aga Khan's** **Sikyrka**, previously unbeaten over 12 furlongs, or **Defeating Dancer**, the 12-year-old who finished third to **Prickly** in the Lowther Stakes. However, a conversation with the suave wizard of Sheriff **Time Charter** is a must.

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Supervive finished in front of **Scallop** in the Prix Saint-Alary and has recently trotted up in the Prix de Nantes.



Clark seizes chance on flying Lear Fan

By Michael Seely

Lear Fan is the new favorite for the 2,000 Guineas after an impressive victory in the **Lancome Partner Champagne Stakes** at Doncaster yesterday. **Tony Clark**, the owner of the homebred **Greville Stakes**, has a copybook record on **Almond Salmon**, Robert's horse.

Guy Harwood, the winning trainer, is busy buying ammunition for 1984 at Knebworth. But **Geoffrey Lawson**, his brother-in-law, said: "Lear Fan is still very backward. He is unlikely to run again this season."

The two-year-old standard has now been set for the rest of the year. Despite being a trifling favorite at start, **Lear Fan** moved kindly for **Clark**. After repelling the attack of **Kalum** below the distance, the 4-1 on favourite drew clear to win by three lengths. **Handsome** finished seven lengths away third. **Lear Fan** could not possibly have won better," Lawson said. "Particularly considerate is the ground may have been too slow for him."

Commenting on the decision to give **Clark** his chance, Lawson went on: "We've got to have someone around when the top men decide to call it a day."

The 21-year-old stable second jockey said: "It was good of Mr Harwood to give me the ride. You don't earn anything riding bad horses." **Clark** is certainly seizing his opportunities with both hands.

With this afternoon's St Leger in mind, both **Dick Hern** and **Willie Carson** received concrete evidence that their stable is on form. **Time Charter** had a double by winning the **Miners Supplies** and **Guaranteed Sweepstakes** with **Takakid**. "I was pleased to win the **Trov Stakes** for obvious reasons," said Major Hern.

Newmarket stables had their turn when **Mark Bird** rode **Opale** to a decisive victory in the **Hartley Cooper Handicap**. This improved **Opale** filly has now been steadily placed by **Alec Stewart** to win her only three races.

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MOTOR RACING

Brabhams lap it up and Piquet takes top spot

From John Blunden, Monte

Nelson Piquet and Riccardo Patrese, the Brabham - BMW drivers had reason to be satisfied yesterday afternoon with a job well done. They took turns to claim the fastest qualifying time for tomorrow's Italian Grand Prix before Piquet set the issue with his second set of qualifying tyres.

But Ferrari's René Arnoux and Patrick Tambay, currently third and fourth fastest ahead of the A1B Romeo of Andrea de Cesaris, were not far behind than their Brabham rival. Both Ferraris achieved their time on race rubber rather than the usual "two lap specials". It was a formidable achievement.

Only four drivers - Arnoux, Piquet, Tambay and the current leader, Alain Prost - are still concerned in the world championship which should be resolved in two weeks' time when the Grand Prix of Europe, sponsored by John Player, brings the Formula One field back to Brands Hatch.

Prost, with 51 points to Arnoux's 43, and the 37 of Piquet and Tambay, has mathematically the easiest task, a combination of a points deduction and an insufficient tyre grip kept him in seventh place.

Prost also has another problem - a kidney threat a few days ago, which may well have been a bout, but over which his Renault team are taking no chances. Two security guards are in close attendance and he is being ferried between his hotel and the circuit by helicopter.

British drivers were only moderately successful yesterday, Derek Warwick claiming a

Placet job well done.

venth place in the Toleman-Hart with which he finished fourth in the Netherlands. Nigel Mansell, thirteenth in his JPS Lotus-Knocken, suffered a loss of engine power during his vital drive run, and John Watson, having his first drive in the turbo-powered Williams-McLaren, found the second most still in need of further chassis work.

QUALIFYING TIMES: 1. N. Piquet (Brabham-BMW), 1 min 20.202 sec; 2. P. Tambay (Brabham-BMW), 1:20.205; 3. R. Patrese (Brabham-BMW), 1:20.206; 4. (1) F. Arnoux (Ferrari), 1:21.026; 5. A. de Cesaris (Romeo), 1:21.028; 6. B. Cheever (US Team), 1:21.031; 7. J. Player (Ferrari), 1:21.032; 8. M. Brundle (Williams-McLaren), 1:21.050; 9. D. Warwick (Toleman-Hart), 1:21.052; 10. J. Watson (Williams-McLaren), 1:21.053; 11. A. de Cesaris (Romeo), 1:21.055; 12. J. P. Tambay (Ferrari), 1:21.056; 13. N. Mansell (JPS Lotus-Knocken), 1:21.070; 14. E. Cheever (US Team), 1:21.071; 15. J. P. Tambay (Ferrari), 1:21.072; 16. D. Warwick (Ferrari), 1:21.073; 17. J. Watson (Williams-McLaren), 1:21.074; 18. D. Warwick (Ferrari), 1:21.075; 19. J. P. Tambay (Ferrari), 1:21.076; 20. A. de Cesaris (Romeo), 1:21.077; 21. N. Mansell (JPS Lotus-Knocken), 1:21.078; 22. A. Prost (Romeo), 1:21.079; 23. D. Warwick (Ferrari), 1:21.080; 24. A. Prost (Romeo), 1:21.081; 25. J. P. Tambay (Ferrari), 1:21.082; 26. A. Prost (Romeo), 1:21.083; 27. J. P. Tambay (Ferrari), 1:21.084; 28. A. Prost (Romeo), 1:21.085; 29. J. P. Tambay (Ferrari), 1:21.086; 30. A. Prost (Romeo), 1:21.087; 31. J. P. Tambay (Ferrari), 1:21.088; 32. A. Prost (Romeo), 1:21.089; 33. J. P. Tambay (Ferrari), 1:21.090; 34. A. Prost (Romeo), 1:21.091; 35. J. P. Tambay (Ferrari), 1:21.092; 36. A. Prost (Romeo), 1:21.093; 37. J. P. Tambay (Ferrari), 1:21.094; 38. A. Prost (Romeo), 1:21.095; 39. J. P. Tambay (Ferrari), 1:21.096; 40. A. Prost (Romeo), 1:21.097; 41. J. P. Tambay (Ferrari), 1:21.098; 42. A. Prost (Romeo), 1:21.099; 43. J. P. Tambay (Ferrari), 1:21.100; 44. A. Prost (Romeo), 1:21.101; 45. J. P. Tambay (Ferrari), 1:21.102; 46. A. Prost (Romeo), 1:21.103; 47. J. P. Tambay (Ferrari), 1:21.104; 48. A. Prost (Romeo), 1:21.105; 49. J. P. Tambay (Ferrari), 1:21.106; 50. A. Prost (Romeo), 1:21.107; 51. J. P. Tambay (Ferrari), 1:21.108; 52. A. Prost (Romeo), 1:21.109; 53. J. P. Tambay (Ferrari), 1:21.110; 54. A. Prost (Romeo), 1:21.111; 55. J. P. Tambay (Ferrari), 1:21.112; 56. A. Prost (Romeo), 1:21.113; 57. J. P. Tambay (Ferrari), 1:21.114; 58. A. Prost (Romeo), 1:21.115; 59. J. P. Tambay (Ferrari), 1:21.116; 60. A. Prost (Romeo), 1:21.117; 61. J. P. Tambay (Ferrari), 1:21.118; 62. A. Prost (Romeo), 1:21.119; 63. J. P. Tambay (Ferrari), 1:21.120; 64. A. Prost (Romeo), 1:21.121; 65. J. P. Tambay (Ferrari), 1:21.122; 66. A. Prost (Romeo), 1:21.123; 67. J. P. Tambay (Ferrari), 1:21.124; 68. A. Prost (Romeo), 1:21.125; 69. J. P. Tambay (Ferrari), 1:21.126; 70. A. Prost (Romeo), 1:21.127; 71. J. P. Tambay (Ferrari), 1:21.128; 72. A. Prost (Romeo), 1:21.129; 73. J. P. Tambay (Ferrari), 1:21.130; 74. A. Prost (Romeo), 1:21.131; 75. J. P. Tambay (Ferrari), 1:21.132; 76. A. Prost (Romeo), 1:21.133; 77. J. P. Tambay (Ferrari), 1:21.134; 78. A. Prost (Romeo), 1:21.135; 79. J. P. Tambay (Ferrari), 1:21.136; 80. A. Prost (Romeo), 1:21.137; 81. J. P. Tambay (Ferrari), 1:21.138; 82. A. Prost (Romeo), 1:21.139; 83. J. P. Tambay (Ferrari), 1:21.140; 84. A. Prost (Romeo), 1:21.141; 85. J. P. Tambay (Ferrari), 1:21.142; 86. A. Prost (Romeo), 1:21.143; 87. J. P. Tambay (Ferrari), 1:21.144; 88. A. Prost (Romeo), 1:21.145; 89. J. P. Tambay (Ferrari), 1:21.146; 90. A. Prost (Romeo), 1:21.147; 91. J. P. Tambay (Ferrari), 1:21.148; 92. A. Prost (Romeo), 1:21.149; 93. J. P. Tambay (Ferrari), 1:21.150; 94. A. Prost (Romeo), 1:21.151; 95. J. P. Tambay (Ferrari), 1:21.152; 96. A. Prost (Romeo), 1:21.153; 97. J. P. Tambay (Ferrari), 1:21.154; 98. A. Prost (Romeo), 1:21.155; 99. J. P. Tambay (Ferrari), 1:21.156; 100. A. Prost (Romeo), 1:21.157; 101. J. P. Tambay (Ferrari), 1:21.158; 102. A. Prost (Romeo), 1:21.159; 103. J. P. Tambay (Ferrari), 1:21.160; 104. A. Prost (Romeo), 1:21.161; 105. J. P. Tambay (Ferrari), 1:21.162; 106. A. Prost (Romeo), 1:21.163; 107. J. P. Tambay (Ferrari), 1:21.164; 108. A. Prost (Romeo), 1:21.165; 109. J. P. Tambay (Ferrari), 1:21.166; 110. A. 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